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ITALY'S RACE CAMPAIGN

by Dr. J. S. BARNES

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FROM THE TOWER
Father Coughlin

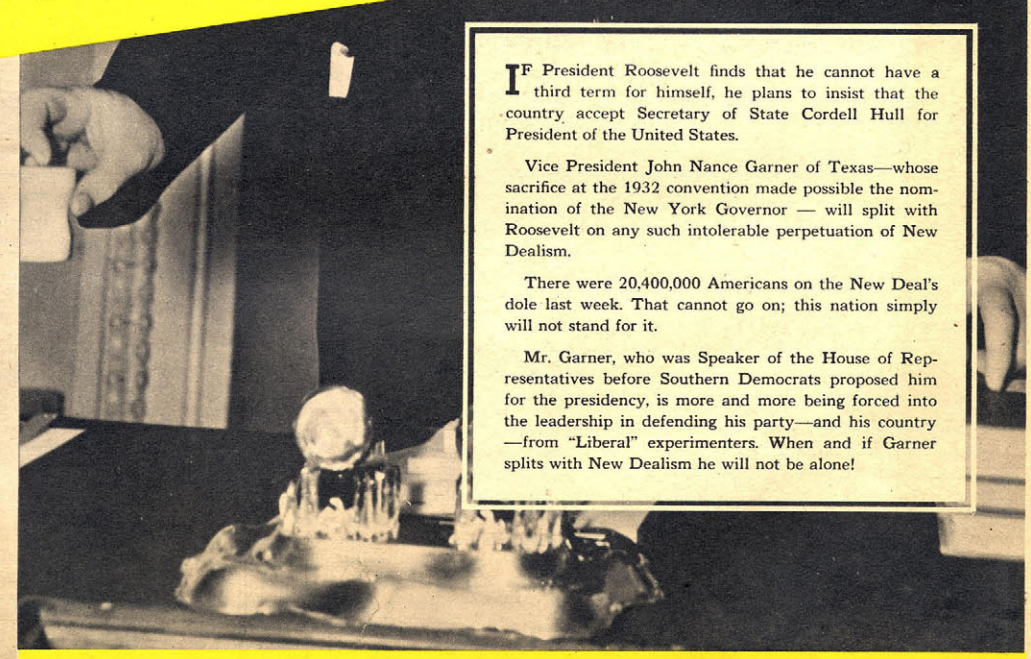
GARNER to Oppose HULL for PRESIDENT!

IF President Roosevelt finds that he cannot have a third term for himself, he plans to insist that the country accept Secretary of State Cordell Hull for President of the United States.

Vice President John Nance Garner of Texas—whose sacrifice at the 1932 convention made possible the nomination of the New York Governor — will split with Roosevelt on any such intolerable perpetuation of New Dealism.

There were 20,400,000 Americans on the New Deal's dole last week. That cannot go on; this nation simply will not stand for it.

Mr. Garner, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives before Southern Democrats proposed him for the presidency, is more and more being forced into the leadership in defending his party—and his country —from "Liberal" experimenters. When and if Garner splits with New Dealism he will not be alone!



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CHRISTIAN FRONT CONTEST

VOL. 2A NO. 14

Social Justice

SEPTEMBER 26, 1938

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Vol. 2A No. 14

Editorial Confidences

Readers Indict Radio 'Monoply'

YOUR letters indicating your preference of radio stations available to Father Coughlin in your area, and your preference as to the time and duration of the broadcasts, are being tabulated and compiled so that the desires of the listeners may be used as a guide in making contracts for the season's broadcasting time.

Vociferous and heavy is the burden of protest over the "boycott" of Father Coughlin's program by the big chain stations of the "radio monoply." The letters being received by SOCIAL JUSTICE indicate that the writers are taking their protest up directly with the radio chains as well as responding to our recent paper's questionnaire.

A letter from New York raises the question of whether the private radio monopoly enjoyed by the three big chains has not grown into the importance of a necessary "public utility." Similar public services, free and unrestricted in their pioneer youth, have since come into such necessary and universal demand that they have become public utilities and as such controlled by law for the public good. Radio, however, is still in the bonanza days of the privateer.

"If broadcasting companies can refuse to sell time on the air, may not electric light companies refuse to sell light and power, and gas companies, gas; and privately-owned water corporations, water, etc.," inquires the New York correspondent. "Railroad companies and steamship companies might even refuse to sell transportation," he adds.

"Have we not the right to conclude with apprehension, that if Columbia, National and Mutual Broadcasting companies continue to refuse to rent broadcasting facilities to Father Coughlin, that in the near future pressure may not be exerted upon the railroad and steamship companies to follow suit *by refusing to sell transportation to pilgrims en route to the Shrine of the Little Flower* at Royal Oak—the nation's citadel of Christian Social Justice?"

The letter continues:

"When Father Coughlin was calling upon American citizens to protest by telegraph our entrance into the World Court, or packing the Supreme Court, or our support of the Soldier's Bonus, and our objections to the Rooseveltian re-organization bill, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company did not employ this unAmerican policy of trying to stagger Christian Social Justice by refusing to sell time on their lines.

"Do the radio companies who are refusing to rent time to Father Coughlin fear the teachings of Christian Social Justice? And if so, why? Let the policy of these radio corporations "strike home" to liberty-loving Americans and arouse them to the defense of their constitutional right of free speech.

"We boast of our constitutional rights. Shall we stand by idly, permitting money and politically-controlled radio corporations to rob us of the freedom of the radio? Unless we beware, a "thousand-headed monopoly monster" will "gobble" up all radio free speech in this country. There is not time to lose in fighting such a monster, already rampant in the countries of Europe.

"Now is the psychological time to put into action that old slogan: "Don't growl, kick!" Make that "kick" felt now! In some States candidates are running for the United States Senate, and in all the States for Congress. Let us 'put them on the spot' and demand to know, if elected, that they will vote for an investigation of radio monopolies. In John O'Connor of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee, Congress has a leader who fought for such an investigation at the last session but was defeated. Why and by whom was such a cause defeated?

"From another angle this question of radio monopoly can and should be looked at: American broadcasting companies depend for their existence on advertisers and advertising. Advertisers live upon the patronage of the consuming public. The buying public therefore should be considered and pleased.

"How many millions the country over, following the teachings of Father Coughlin, patronize advertisers offering their wares over those radio stations that are boycotting Father Coughlin by refusing to rent him time on the air 'under any consideration'!

"In our program for Christian Social Justice in America there are sixteen points. Does not this private monopoly of the free air prove the wisdom of that point which advocates *"Control of private property for the public good?"*

NEW YORK JOHN J. A. MURPHY.

Pastor Has Good Word For SOCIAL JUSTICE

AFTER having delivered his regular Sunday sermon and spoken on various publications which were available at the Church, the Rev. Dr. George Kettell of St. Mary's Church, South Street, Rochester, New York, said:

"There is a paper we do not give away—it is being sold at the door. It is—don't be surprised —Father Coughlin's paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. I would like to present a recommendation of that paper to you this morning.

"I don't know what your attitude might be toward Father Coughlin. He has made mistakes and so have all of us, *but he hasn't made any mistakes on the subject he is fighting for* and you can make up your mind that he is one of the very best informed men in America on this subject. On Social Justice he is almost the last word. Social Justice put down in one common sentence means that it is giving to the working man his due that he may live in comfort with his family —a thing that has not been true these past few years—and to give to the capitalist his due so that he makes a just and equitable living on his investments.

"Father Coughlin fights capital when it presses down labor and he has become known in America as a friend of the poor, yet he does not hesitate to down labor when it becomes unjust in its demands.

"We are sitting here in self-complacency. Most of us do not bother about the things that are going on around us, but there is in America the same influence going on today that is going on through the Spanish government, the Italian government, the Mexican government, the Russian government and the German government. There are organizations in this country that you have probably never heard of, organizations that are completely against American ideals and American democracy, and yet there are Catholics who are members of such organizations.

"A few years from today, if we don't do something now, such things as are taking place in other governments will happen here. We are just human beings—we are obsessed with the same desires and ambitions as are people all over the world. Father Coughlin tries to tell us about these conditions. He has spent his life at this work.

"I am not going to sell the paper, but I do wish to recommend it because it is the only one at the present time that comes down and talks to the people of America and gives them the remedies for the nation's ills. Get a copy of it—not every Sunday necessarily—but at least once in awhile. It is a paper that you must study carefully and read thoroughly. I am sure that you will get plenty of good out of it. The boys have copies at the doors—take one and see if you don't obtain something worth while from it."

ITALY'S RACE Campaign

By
DR. J. S. BARNES

Unlike Germany, Italy Prepares to Control Jews Without Persecuting Them. Fascism's Interest Is That an International Liberalism Shall Not Break Down the Philosophy of Christianity.

THE more interesting aspect of the campaign recently launched in Italy with a view to promoting a stronger race-consciousness among Italians is the manner in which it differs from the German. Mussolini is quite correct in saying that Italy has no intention of imitating anybody.

An examination of the original manifesto issued by a group of Italian scientists, with the blessing of the Ministry of Popular Culture, expressly repudiates the German philosophical conception of race superiority. It stresses only the importance of the biological aspects of race and of racial strains. Apart from the use of the terms Aryan and Nordic in a way with which many scientists would quarrel, the document is strictly scientific. It even admits by implication that these terms are arbitrary and have merely been adopted for the sake of convenience. *Aryan* is equated with the more scientific term *Indo-European, Nordic* with that ideal of physical beauty to which the greatest art of Europe, from the time of the Greeks until today, has given consistent expression. *A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.*

For the rest, the manifesto is little more than a statement of plain facts. It states that Italians form part of the Indo-European race; that for at least a thousand years the Italian group has undergone but negligible intermixture with other groups and that therefore it is legitimate to speak of an Italian race or distinct racial strain within the Indo-European family; and, thirdly, that the Jews resident in Italy, apart from that infinitesimally small proportion of them who abandoned their religion, married Italians and thus became assimilated, have maintained within historic times their own racial purity and therefore cannot, biologically, be considered, racially, Italian.

All this is perfectly true. It is also true that the Jews, as was pointed out in a later, interpretative note issued by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have always been the protagonists of racial purity (and, for that matter, also of racial superiority) and that therefore it is hardly logical for them to complain if other races, hitherto careless in this respect, have at long last wakened up to the importance of racial purity and pride which the Jews themselves have traditionally stressed throughout their history.

THE publication of the Italian manifesto on race, and the subsequent impetus given to the government to public discussion of the subject, is of course a prelude to a policy of action and propaganda. Nor is it too early to forecast the general line of action which will be adopted. The campaign is not by any means confined to the Jewish question. Its justification lies just as much in two other extremely important objectives: first, the encouragement of racial self-consciousness and pride with a view to strengthening the previous campaign launched by the government against the modern tendency towards the restriction of births from selfish motives, which is already threatening the ascendancy of the white races and has become especially dangerous — even to the point of race extinction — wherever Catholic values have been undermined by apostasy. Secondly, the forestalling of any danger of producing a race of half-castes inherent in the large-scale colonization by Italians of countries already inhabited by negroid and Semitic peoples (Ethiopia and Libya).

Both these objects are highly commendable. American public opinion is unlikely to condemn them. Both represent problems which America has also to face. The cessation of large-scale immigration to the United States, coupled with the serious fall in the birth-rate is a problem which thinking Americans are beginning more and more to worry about: while the presence of millions of negroes, permanently settled in America, has, ever since their emancipation, constituted a danger of which every white American is acutely aware and which has already created in America a racial consciousness meeting with universal approval.

In consequence, however, of the German persecution of the Jews, to which the world press has given so much publicity, attention to this Italian race campaign has mainly fixed itself on the question whether or not Italy is about to follow the German example. It may be taken for granted that Italy has no such intention beyond preventing the unassimilated and unassimilable Jew (unassimilated and unassimilable by virtue of the Jews' own racial and religious consciousness) from obtaining greater influence in the affairs of the nation than corresponds with their numbers; or beyond confining the children of those who are not Italian citizens to their own private schools. But there is no sign of any intended persecution. Indeed it is most unlikely that Italians will even go so far as to ostracize Jews to the degree in which they are already ostracized in America (exclusion from the best clubs and hotels, apartment houses, building lots and many colleges).

American opinion requires to be properly informed about this, because the undue influence of Jews on the American press (largely through the power of withholding advertisements) will undoubtedly be exercised in playing on the common prejudice against Fascism and in making out that the Jews are about to be persecuted in Italy. This bias is already apparent in the enormous publicity given to Jewish persecution and to the relatively scant attention paid to the far greater persecution of Catholics in Red Spain.

Translated, the above message says: "O beneficient sun, thou seest nothing greater than the City of Rome."

IT IS, of course, perfectly natural that the Jews should be opposed to Fascism. Fascist philosophy is the antithesis of the philosophy of Liberalism, to which the Jews owe their political emancipation and their great ascendancy in the affairs of the modern world. If the ideals of Liberalism —economic *laissez faire* and free trade, on the one hand, and internationalism in the sense of a blurring of national personality, on the other— were to triumph completely, the Jews would have a fair chance of becoming masters of the world. This is true because in such a society the Jew would remain the only class with a sharply defined racial and religious spirit combined, making for mutual self-help, while his dispersion all over the globe would make of his racial groups the one solid international bond. At the same time his genius for finance, especially of the international variety, would in such circumstances inevitably lead to his control of the money power.

Fascism, contrariwise, lays stress on the development of national personality and a strict subordination of money to the forces of production. The internationalism of Fascism is directed to co-operation between well defined national entities sharing common interests and moral values. It believes in the principle of differentiation and that the first products of civilization can only be attained by the rubbing up of one strong type of national mentality and outlook against another; and that civilization will decline in any process of merging nationalities into one vague and anodyne block of humanity.

In so far, too, as Fascism may be regarded as so far confined only to the ideals upheld by the revolutionary parties of Italy, Portugal and Nationalist Spain, Fascism looks also to the triumph of the spiritual values represented by the Catholic Church, universal in principle but encouraging of individual personality. In this again the Fascist and the Jew are poles apart; for if the subjectivism of Liberalism were to triumph so completely as to lead to the universal break-down of Christianity, the Jew, with his once strong faith would be the one and only organized moral force left in the West.

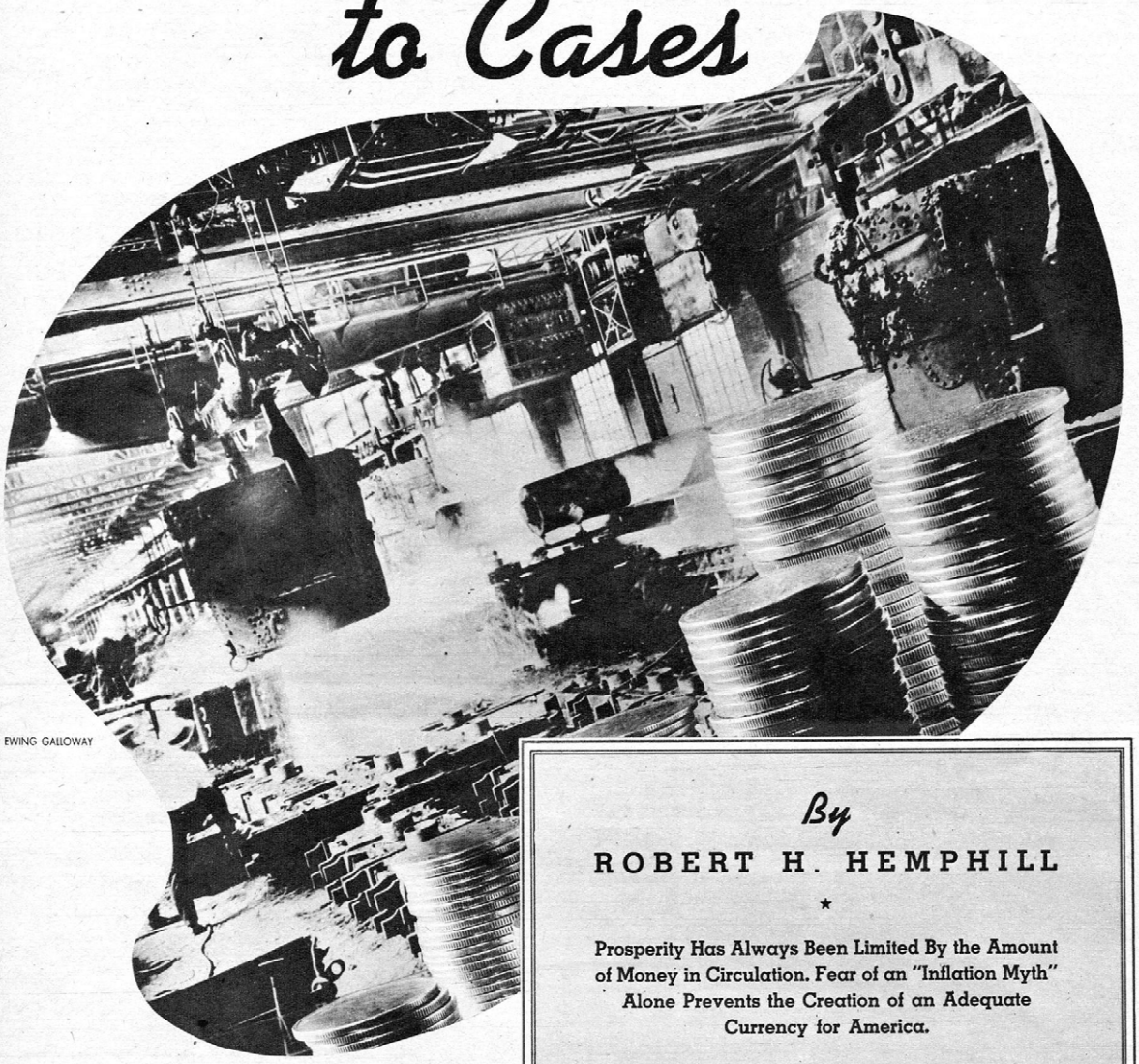
This is the explanation of the Jewish attack on Fascism; and the Fascist counter-attack is its logical consequence. It is strange that this paramount fact is not more widely appreciated. But Italian Fascism is prepared to accommodate the Jews, not to persecute them. It will be content if it succeeds in keeping Jewish ambitions in harmony with national life and within the limits of national interests. It acknowledges the great qualities of the Jewish race, but is determined to set its face against all tendencies leading towards Jewish racial and moral ascendancy. This is the meaning of the Italian race campaign in so far as it touches the Jewish question, which is one that has got to be faced and, if necessary, fought out everywhere sooner or later.

THE Jew has a way of insinuating himself into key positions of influence and of taking advantage of the positions thus gained to exploit the Gentile and forward the policies favoring his own racial ambitions. He is extremely adaptable and a master of the art of camouflage. His sensitiveness to the way the wind is about to blow is a racial talent which he knows well how to turn to his profit, whether it be in finance or in exploiting a fashion. And if this extreme sensitiveness of his makes him often a fine interpretative artist, it detracts from his powers as a creative artist. This has earned him, not altogether unjustly, the opprobrious epithet of parasite. He is apt to live by operating as an intermediary between producers and consumers, which, though thus fulfilling a necessary social function, is not a real contribution to wealth except in so far as the services thus rendered are rigorously controlled in relation to costs. His interest is to evade this control.

In other words, his interest lies in exploiting the unorganized and in profiting off every manner of usury. It is not for nothing that his reputation in this respect is a perpetual admonition and in large measure the cause of the persecutions which have been inflicted on his race out of the accumulated resentment of his victims. At the same time success in this line of activity gives him power out of all proportion to the utility of his function, and, because he has no strong national loyalties, he is apt to use his power regardless of national interests.

This diagnosis is accurate enough, notwithstanding plenty of individual conceptions. Few people will elect to gainsay it. For this reason the Gentiles and, especially, Christians have a duty to themselves in maintaining an alert vigilance in their relations with the people whom God chose as the vehicle of his truth until that day came when they betrayed His trust by the judicial murder of His Son and were duly punished by their dispersal.

Getting Down to Cases



EWING GALLOWAY

By

ROBERT H. HEMPHILL

★

Prosperity Has Always Been Limited By the Amount of Money in Circulation. Fear of an "Inflation Myth" Alone Prevents the Creation of an Adequate Currency for America.

IT IS comforting to "cuss out" the banks and the Government for our difficulties, but beyond relieving our exasperation, that occupation is not going to get us very far. We must understand what is wrong and lay down a practical program of reform if we are to achieve results.

The one fundamental thing, on which the whole science of monetary economics hinges, is the ratio between the amount of money in circulation to the total national income, which, of course, is the total income of all the people—their total annual purchasing power.

Over a long period of years, as far back as we can gather reliable data, the annual profits and earnings of all individuals, firms, and corporations of the nation have been, invariably, three times the average total of our great revolving fund of purchasing power, represented by the total of our 56-million checking accounts, in all the Commercial Banks of the nation.

In other words our "Money" makes an average of three complete trips per annum from the consumer of our varied products and services, through all the intermediate transactions of preparation and processing, transportation and distribution, to the producer of the raw material.

When all the factors have been properly considered, we find that this "velocity" of money has not varied substantially in good times or bad.

For instance, we had in 1929, in our total checking accounts, an average of 27 to 28 billions of dollars. Our national income for 1929 was 81 billions—three times 27.

Then we had a depression. The inflated stock market bubble burst with a loud and painful noise which scattered the gambling fraternity all over the lot.

THE commercial banking system, the most hazardous racket in all the world, operating on a shoe string of less than 10 per cent "reserve," actual cash, was in a panic. They owed depositors $56-billion, in time and demand deposits, although there was less than $5-billion of real money in the country. In a mad scramble to meet an anticipated demand from their depositors for real money far in excess of their ability to supply, they called every loan and, being unable to collect, began the most ruthless campaign of foreclosing on the collateral this country has ever known.

Those who still had deposits bought the foreclosed collateral at a fraction of its value and the banks, of course, cancelled the "deposits" used in payment.

By this process the demand deposits of the nation shrunk 11 to 12 billions of dollars by 1932 and the business of the nation fell correspondingly. Checking account deposits in all banks decreased from 27 billions in 1929 to 16 billions in 1932, and the wages and profits—the income of the nation decreased from 81 billions in 1929 to 48 billions in 1932. It was not a matter of demand for, or a supply of goods and services; $48-billion of goods and services was all the goods and services the consumers of the nation could buy with a circulating purchasing fund of $16-billion.

No two more opposite and extreme

years than 1929 and 1932 could be found in a century, and I consider that the fact that the velocity of our checking account money did not substantially change from 1929, a year of near-inflation, to 1932, the bottom of the depression, an extraordinary example of the persistency of the 3:1 ratio of national income to volume of money—purchasing power—in circulation.

This persistence is further supported by the data of all the antecedent, intervening, and subsequent years. The average of the checking accounts of all individuals, firms, and corporations for the year 1937 appears to have been about $23-billion when an estimated amount is deducted from the Comptroller of the Currency's totals to cover "Checks in process of collection," sometimes called "Deferred credit," meaning deposits of items not yet collected and not yet subject to check.

The national income appears to have been about $69-billion for 1937 confirming the remarkable persistence of the 3:1 velocity of the money supply in terms of national income, which, of course, is also the nation's ability to purchase and consume our diversified products.

If, therefore, we can *issue and get into the hands of consumers, (and we are all consumers) an additional amount of money* of whatever kind—currency, coin, or bank deposit credit—we are safe in assuming that this additional money will be spent by the recipients and their successors, continuously, for our diversified products and services, as long as it remains in circulation, and at the annual consumption ratio of three dollars in goods and services for each dollar in our aggregate checking accounts.

The present supply of this circulating purchasing power in the checking accounts of the individuals, firms, and corporations of the country is not more than $20-billion, actually subject to check, therefore we are accumulating profits and wages at the rate of not more than $60-billion per annum. This amount is not more than one-half our producing capacity with everyone employed. Several of our leading economic research organizations have carefully calculated our productive power at this time around $130-billion per annum, at the average 1937 prices.

A CENTURY ago, before the so-called "machine age," when very nearly all our products were made by hand, there was of course a constant potential demand for even the primary necessities far beyond our ability to produce. Any increase of the money in circulation therefore simply created an immediate additional demand for goods and services which could not be filled as we were then producing our maximum. The result was naturally an increase in prices as buyers, having the money, competed with each other for the inadequate supply of goods.

This phenomenon led to the economic maxim that increasing the money supply would result in a general increase in prices.

The machine age and mass production changed all that. Our present producing capacity is far beyond our purchasing power. Increase of money (purchasing power) in circulation is immediately met by increased production, using some of the present unused producing capacity. This increased volume of production invariably results in a decreased cost and a lower price instead of the price increase under the hand labor production era of our early history.

A good many smart people—including most editors and a number of quite prominent economists—have not studied the fundamental changes produced by the modern system of mass production and still *cling* to the ancient and obsolete economic maxims and therefore honestly believe that increasing the purchasing power of the nation by increasing the money in circulation, invariably results in a corresponding price increase, and this is the basis of their constant warning against "inflation."

As a matter of fact, under conditions of modern production, the quickest and the most certain method of lowering costs and prices is by substantial increase in the quantity produced. If this were generally understood, much of the powerful and persistent opposition to banking and monetary reform and to restoring prosperity through increasing the purchasing power of the people by increasing the quantity of money in circulation, would disappear.

IT IS of the greatest importance that these facts be widely understood. The principal opposition to increasing the quantity of money permanently in circulation comes from wealthy people whose incomes are more or less fixed and who believe that any increase in the quantity of money in circulation would be followed by a certain increase in the prices of goods and services and, consequently, a decrease in the purchasing power of their incomes.

It is quite natural that they should oppose a movement that would be equivalent to a decrease in their incomes. If these people can be assured that their economic training is based upon a condition of chronic scarcity which belonged to the hand-labor age, and that invention and the machine age have reversed many rules which were true in the early history of our country and before, and among these is the erroneous idea that additional purchasing power means an increase in price, their powerful influence may be obtained for the cause of economic reform.

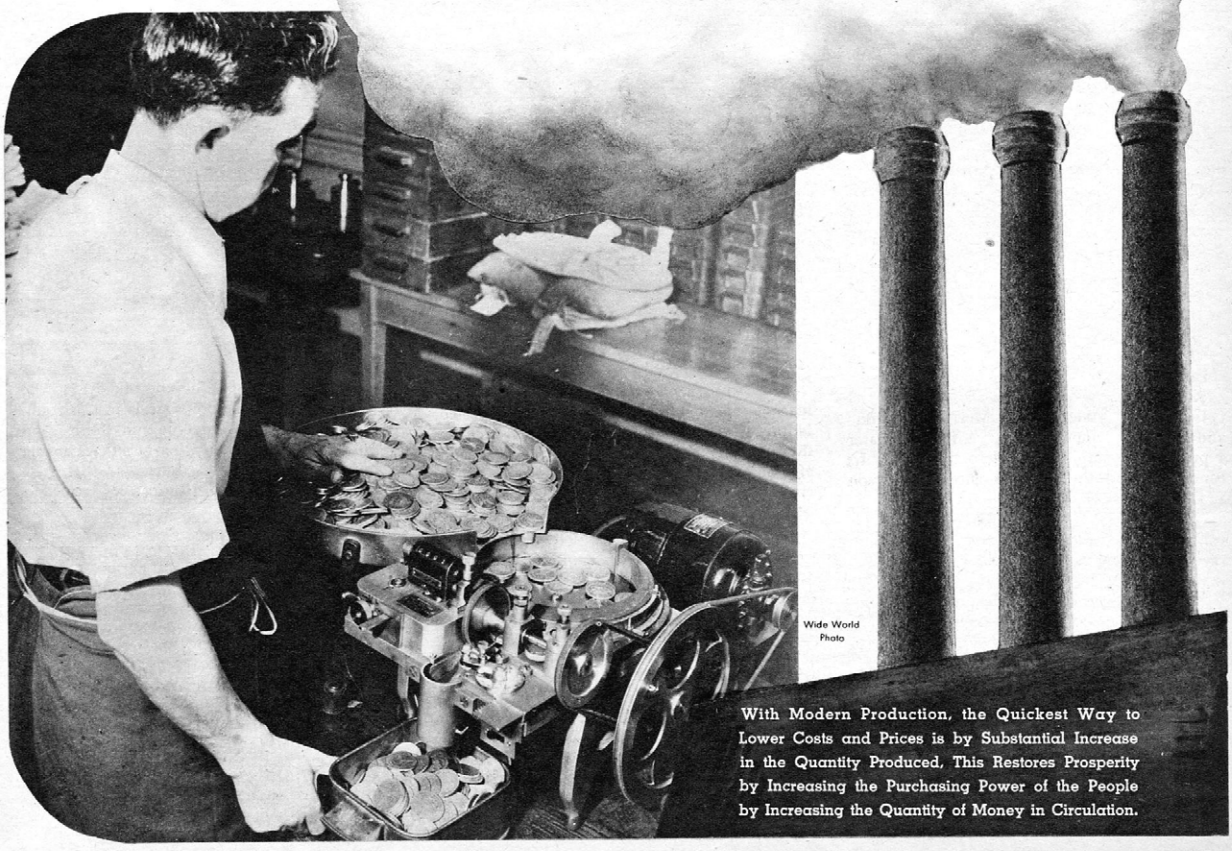
The principal valid argument against increasing the quantity of actual money is the immense expansion which may result from pyramiding a structure of bank credit currency on this real money base. It was estimated that under the 10 per cent reserve requirement of 1929, the commercial banking system, with the help of the Federal Reserve Banks could expand $1 in actual cash into a maximum of $28.50 in demand deposits through the process of loans of credit to commerce and industry, and subsequently borrowing additional reserve from the Federal Reserve on their customer's notes.

Such a structure could not possibly escape disaster for more than a very short time, but this is not the only disasterous angle. So long as we have a fractional reserve commercial banking system, there is also the unpredictable danger of runaway bank credit inflation, not directly because of the money which may be issued, but because of the tremendous multiplication of imaginary money in demand deposits which the commercial banks may issue on an absurdly meagre legal reserve.

This is, of course, not an argument against the issue of additional money by the government, but an argument against perpetuation of the shoe-string commercial banking system.

The effect of the issue of One billion, or Five billions, or Twenty billions, in new money by the government can be accurately forecast, but the measure of expansion and inflation which may be constructed upon this cash base by the 16,000 or more commercial banks of the nation, each one of which is separately and individually controlled and operated, is wholly unpredictable.

What I am trying to do here is to put before those interested in stable prosperity the specific things which must be considered in laying out a practical program which will be outlined in the next article, "Controlled Prosperity," and subsequent articles.



Wide World Photo

With Modern Production, the Quickest Way to Lower Costs and Prices is by Substantial Increase in the Quantity Produced, This Restores Prosperity by Increasing the Purchasing Power of the People by Increasing the Quantity of Money in Circulation.

FROM THE TOWER

THE Jesuit national magazine *"America"* prints the following in its September 17th issue on "Radio Censorship."

"By the First Amendment, Congress is forbidden to make any law 'abridging the freedom of speech.' A similar provision is found in the constitutions of the several States. Hence, no government, state or Federal, may determine what a citizen may speak or print. All that it may do (and should do) is to hold him responsible for what he says or speaks. But even this restriction must be reasonable. Otherwise, it is not law but tyranny.

"Today the radio is daily growing in use and importance as a means of speech. To many persons, what they hear is more impressive than what they read. Some scoff at the danger of Federal censorship over the radio, but those who have an eye on Washington know that in a thousand indirect ways Federal officials are creating it. Radio stations, not amenable to their advice, may find themselves in serious difficulties when they apply, as they must twice yearly, to a Federal agency for renewal of their licenses.

"Does this explain why the Columbia, the National and the Mutual Broadcasting stations will under no consideration sell time to Father Coughlin?

"We have not always agreed with Father Coughlin. But as Americans, we bitterly resent interference by any public official to keep us from hearing what Father Coughlin, or, for that matter, what Earl Browder, may wish to say.

"Censorship of the radio by interested politicians is one of the gravest dangers of the day. But if Washington can censor the radio, it can also censor the press and the pulpit. In censoring the radio, a political appointee does what the Constitution forbids Congress to do. He abridges 'the freedom of speech'."

* * *

THE "Washington Merry-Go-Round," written by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, has gained wide circulation throughout the nation. In fact it is the nation's best example of unadulterated bunk.

Elsewhere we print an excerpt from *"Time Magazine"* which glaringly puts the spotlight upon these two tin cup columnists. "Tin cup" is appropriately used because they go begging for gossip not only to Tom Corcoran and his New Deal pals, but to every other news dispensing office in Washington.

It is well known that the Washington wardheelers who wish to get their ideas across are glad to pander them through the paragraphs of Pearson and Allen.

Scavengering news upon whatsoever dump heap they can find it, they sell it to the public as the gospel truth.

Walter Winchell bats 63 per cent more correctly than do Pearson and Allen in their "guesstimates."

Recently one of our friends traced the contact between the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and a certain religious office. A few days later a propaganda story appeared in the press. Its connection with the aforesaid office and Pearson and Allen was substantiated.

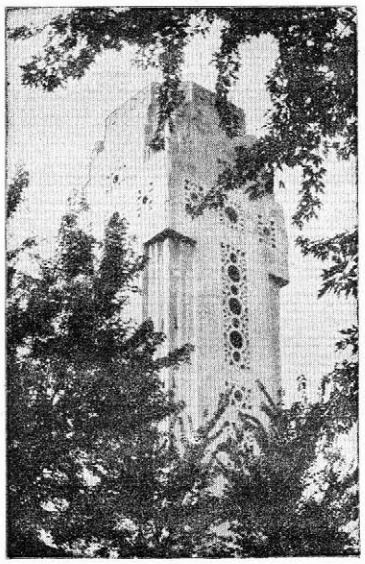
* * *

Here is another one of Pearson and Allen's ravings which emanated from the same office. It reads as follows:

"Labor insiders credit Father Coughlin with an important undercover role in young Homer Martin's split with John L. Lewis over control of the United Auto Workers.

"Report is that the radio priest has an ambitious plan to start a new labor movement, and has persuaded Martin to take the U.A.W. out of the C.I.O. in order to form the nucleus of Coughlin's proposed organization.

"Whether Martin actually has gone that far is debatable. It is definite, however, that Coughlin wants to launch a third labor organization and that he and Martin are on close terms.



"Privately, the C.I.O. command is convinced that Martin is bent on bolting their fold. They don't think he has any intention of signing up with the A.F. of L. but believe he is out to make himself undisputed boss of the U.A.W. on an independent footing."

* * *

FROM the magazine *"America"* permit me to quote their slant on the C.I.O. and its John L. Lewis. We congratulate Father Talbot and his associates for the following lines:

"There is an adage, 'Show me your companions and I'll tell you what you are," which sticks in one's mind when recalling John L. Lewis' recent visit to Mexico City. The Latin-American labor conference opened in that city on September 5 with delegates from some fourteen Central and South American countries present. Among the more prominent personages who attended and spoke at various meetings were Leon Jouhaux, radical labor racketeer, hissed even by his own associates in France; Vincent Lombardo Toledano, Marxist leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, a Communist-controlled organization; Ramon Gonzalez Pena, Communist Minister of Justice in the Barcelona Ministry, whose checkered career was reported in this Review last week; and John L. Lewis, chairman of our own C.I.O. Speeches throughout the conference played up the evils of capitalism, roundly berated Fascism, lauded the Loyalist-Communist junta in Spain, advocated proletarian world unity, and otherwise prepared for the 'revolution.' Mr. Lewis added his share of remarks on the first issue, which was to be expected. Nothing was heard about the dangers of Communism; on the contrary, Communist doctrines and objectives were blatantly endorsed. No account of objections from Mr. Lewis was reported. Mr. Lewis denies that he is affiliated with the Communist party. Doubtless he is sincere in his denial. But he loves to play and dine with them, sees advantages in harnessing himself with them, thinks he can control them in their key positions and, in general, would give credence to the Communist belief, now openly asserted, that he is their tool."

* * *

WITHOUT attempting to defend Adolf Hitler, let it be noted that he is not 100 per cent wrong in the Czecho-Slovakian controversy.

Be mindful of the following facts:

1. Edouard Benes, the president of Czecho-Slovakia, has had more changes of name than is enjoyed by a Hollywood divorcee. Benes is his seventh name.

2. This man appeared at the Peace Conference of Versailles when Europe decided to butcher up Germany. He informed the conferees that in the proposed Czecho-Slovakia area no more than 1,500,000 Germans would be affected. The truth is 3,500,000 Germans are affected.

3. Eventually, the Peace Treaty of Versailles was signed. One of its most momentous provisions guaranteed self-determination to minorities. If the 3,500,000 Germans living in the synthetic state of Czecho-Slovakia are a minority, they should have self-determination according to the Peace Treaty of Versailles.

4. If the Peace Treaty of Versailles is now regarded as obsolete and unjust then things should return to their status quo. In other words, the Sudeten Germans should go back where they belonged before 1918.

* * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, has been lauded by SOCIAL JUSTICE oftentimes as one of the most outstanding statesmen in the entire history of British diplomacy. At this writing Chamberlain is a visitor in Germany attempting to preserve international peace. I know the difficulties which beset this gentleman. The Baldwins, the Balfours, the Hore-Belishas, the Anthony Edens, the Communists, Socialists and Internationalists all have ganged against him. Nevertheless, I have confidence that Chamberlain and his suggestions will be most acceptable to Hitler with the result that world war will be averted for at least a year.

Thanks be to God that "Tony" Eden was not on the job when this crisis arose!

* * *

HERE is a laugh: A certain dignitary who gypsys about the country telling people to support the C.I.O., says that persons who are not intimately schooled in social justice should not talk about social justice.

One of my friends asked this individual if he knew for certain that the C.I.O. had a constitution. After looking blankly as his interrogator for a second he replied: "Oh yes, it has the Constitution of the United States to support it." This poor gentleman may have had considerable book learning on the subject of social progress and social justice but he refuses to face facts which are presented by those intimately associated on the other side of the fence.

* * *

From a high ecclesiastic, whose name I am not free to mention, comes the following letter to my desk:

"I marvel at times when I read statements of many prominent Protestants and Jews condemning Fascism and Nazism (with such condemnation I agree) but never a word about Communism. There is no use in closing our eyes to the fact that Communistic propaganda in this country is of a very brilliant type and there is no use in our denying the further fact that capable Communistic leaders have burrowed their way into our great secular institutions and into the ranks of organized labor."

* * *

"B'nai B'rith Magazine," the national Jewish monthly, carries the following excerpt in its August-September issue. It is entitled "Soviet Union."

"The Jewish Problem is Solved. With Russian Jewry economically as prosperous as any other element of the population, and with anti-Semitism practically stamped out (or heavily punished), the Soviet Union considers that the Jewish problem has at last been solved, and it has begun to liquidate the Comzet, government commission for the settlement of Jews on the land. In fact,

(Concluded on Page 8)

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.

EDITORIAL COUNSEL
(By Permission of His Superior)

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16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

We Escape A War

ALL we know is what we read in newspapers, and that is completely in the hands of the international propagandists. Unfortunately, that goes for the news service that supplies your own 100% home-owned newspaper.

Never was there better illustration of this than in the case of *the world war that did not happen*. SOCIAL JUSTICE—almost alone in America—has been saying week after week that there would not be war over Czechoslovakia.

Responsible leaders in Germany, France, England, Italy—all of whom have a tremendous stake in world peace—DO NOT WANT WAR. The people of no nation want war. Yet, actively at work in each of these countries is a vigorous propaganda sparing no effort or expense to inflame the people to a war mind.

Who wants war? The munitions and arms makers—the "Merchandisers of Murder"—first of all. Also, the international financiers who always profit from war. Also, the COMMUNISTS in every country who, *loyal to no nation on earth*, desire to see all nations wrecked by war so that a few dictators—*aliens alike to every nationality*—can seize power as they did in Russia, and as they are trying to do in Spain and Mexico. And, blind victims to it all, your favorite newspapers and your favorite radio commentators, are playing right into their hands!

A seven-power alliance to preserve the peace of the world is likely to grow out of Chamberlain's visit to Hitler. Yet, go back over the past week and read what YOUR newspaper said about that conference.

First of all, at the airport where Chamberlain took off, a crowd of pro-Eden Reds, predominantly Jewish, yelled "Stand by Czechoslovakia!" Your newspapers told you that Chamberlain took off with these words of "the people of England" ringing in his ears!

Prime Minister Chamberlain and Chancellor Hitler saw virtually eye to eye on the need for prompt action to prevent Red internationalists in both their countries (ex-Jews for the most part) from creating a war psychology. But upon Chamberlain's return these propagandists induced the news service writers to hint at "deadlock" and "failure" in the negotiations. Why? *In order to keep a war scare worked up.*

Communist soap boxers and Earl Browder alike are going about the country alarming the United States over the constant threat of war from what they call the "Fascist nations," while the dictators are bending every effort to prevent the Communists from plunging the world into war.

Americans are not dumb, but they naturally believe what they read in their newspapers. The Reds have poisoned the newspapers' sources of information. These alien internationalists cannot hope to escape by dropping the name "Communist" and hiding under "American Labor," "Liberal" Democrat or any other subterfuge—even "Catholic." SOCIAL JUSTICE will seek them out under every name and turn them up for your inspection; but right now read your newspaper dispatches with the searching glass of TRUTH. Do not be taken in by propagandists working for the merchandisers of murder!

SOCIAL JUSTICE is not the only paper that knows the facts. Stand back of your hometown editor and insist that he, too, turn up these propagandists. He knows—AND FEARS—more of them than he will admit.

Boring Into Labor

PROF H. A. FROMMELT, sociologist at Marquette University—and remembered by SOCIAL JUSTICE readers for his excellent series on apprenticeship in the vocations—gives an interesting answer to the frequent question as to how subversive Reds are able so easily to bore into so-called Christian states.

Writing in *"The Wanderer"* of St. Paul, Mr. Frommelt says:

The American people have been permitted, through the daily news reports, to view the attempts of the Communists to capture so desirable a prize as the automobile workers' organization. But they do not, perhaps, appreciate that *the same attempt is being made in labor groups generally, under C.I.O. domination, and in every industrial center throughout the country.*

An engineering manufacturing organization employing, let us say, some 5,000 workers, is quickly brought under C.I.O. domination after the passing of the Federal labor act. Without delay, but without fanfare or ballyhoo, the Communists set the stage for the capture of this prize. Approximately fifty zealous workers placed in strategic positions throughout the organization soon capture the key positions in the local union, including if possible the presidency. At no time, however, is the Stalinized system revealed or even admitted. But the maneuvering of these 5,000 men, of whom more than 50 per cent are Catholics, into more and more radical and untenable and even dangerous positions, is so skillfully accomplished that the personnel itself is unaware of the position it will finally occupy.

Fifty Communists move 5,000 men about as chess pieces on a board! Fifty Communists, well trained, afire with a zeal for a cause espoused by the devil himself, are at this moment directing some 3,000 Catholic workers in this group according to a plan of battle whose final objective is the overthrow of the government and the subjection of the Church of Christ to slavery and extinction!

These are cold facts and not the vaporings of a Red witch-hunter preparing for a burning. The Communists in our midst are few, not many; they are well trained and zealous, not ignorant and fanatical. They work according to a definite plan, are well organized and waste no effort and power in inefficient organizations . . . .

The time for formal courses of training under college and university auspices, however desirable for a long time program, is past. Labor unions are daily being captured by and for the Communists, who will direct and maneuver them according to their well-formulated plan, when and as opportunity directs.

Laboring men, generally speaking, are not conscious of this Stalinism under whose banner they are being enrolled. If they were they would revolt. They are conscious, however, of a dangerous American Catholic tradition of fighting Communism and all forms of radicalism *by fearing and holding aloof from them.*

The explanation of the incredible situation in so-called Catholic countries is relatively simple if what is now transpiring under our very eyes is a replica of what happened among these other peoples.

Little Flower Novena

A SOLEMN novena in honor of Saint Therese is to be conducted at the Shrine of the Little Flower beginning on Sunday evening, September 25, at 8 p. m., and continuing each evening until the feast of the Little Flower one week later.

A different speaker will be heard each evening of the novena, the schedule of sermons for the week are as follows:

Sunday, September 25, "St. Therese and Miracles," Rev. Joseph J. McIsaac, chaplain St. Joseph Mercy Hospital, Detroit.

Monday, Sept. 26, "St. Therese and the Laborer," Rev. Joseph A. Luther, S.J., University of Detroit.

Tuesday, Sept. 27, "St. Therese and the Blessed Eucharist," Rev. Hubert Lorenz, O.F.M., Professor of Semitic Languages, Duns Scotus College, Detroit.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, "St. Therese and the Blessed Virgin Mary," Rev. Matthew M. Corrigan, O.S.M., St. John Berchmans Church, Detroit.

Thursday, Sept. 29, Confirmation service.

Friday, Sept. 30, "St. Therese, the Model in Prayer," Rev. Pius Leabel, C.P., St. Paul's Passionist Monastery, Detroit.

Saturday, Oct. 1, "St. Therese and Opportunities," Rev. Vincent M. Scheltinga, O.S.M., St. John Berchmans Church.

For the convenience of those readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who are devout clients of the Little Flower, the following blank is provided for petitions and thanksgivings. Those not able to attend the services at the Shrine may participate in the novena by having their petitions deposited at the Shrine altar and included in the prayers there. Simply fill in the petition and mail it to the Shrine of the Little Flower, Woodward Avenue at 12 Mile Road, Royal Oak, Michigan.

PETITIONS

_____

_____

_____

THANKSGIVINGS

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

From the Tower

(Continued from Page 7)

it is deemed unnecessary to have any foreign Jewish relief organizations in Russia any more. The Agro-Joint and the Ort realize that their work in Russia is finished. They succeeded in transforming, with the help of the Soviet government, more than 200,000 Jews into self-sufficient land workers—one of the most magnificent jobs of human engineering in history. Jewish colonization activities in the Soviet Union cover 3,000,000 acres of rich land."

Pardon my commenting upon this excerpt. It failed to announce that more than 17-million Christians were deprived of their farms and homes by Lenin, Trotsky and their collaborators. To my mind, this was the greatest engineering feat in social history. More than that, 29 million acres of rich land was stolen from the Christians because they refused to give up their Christianity for the Soviet Commissars of Russia. That was the greatest anti-colonist activity ever conducted in the history of this or any other generation.

Instead of boasting about the Jewish problem being solved in Russia, why do not the editors of *"B'nai B'rith"* condemn Communism for its atrocities?

The Jewish problem has not been solved in Russia except at the expense of the Jews relinquishing their religion and their God.

Father Coughlin

The Week in the Nation

POLITICS

Nation Downs Roosevelt Purge

One year ago nine Democratic Senators joined forces in a defense of Constitutional government against President Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Supreme Court.

Thereupon, through the suggestion of the President's advisers, these "insurgents" were marked for political defeat. In an unprecedented action, the President as "head of the party" traveled from state-to-state to interfere in local primary election contests, seeking to "execute" these troublesome insurgents at the ballot box.

This week it was realized the purge had been an utter failure. As a final count in the Georgia primary showed that Senator Walter F. George had triumphed over the President's choice, Lawrence Camp, the purge score stood at 9-0 against the President. The victory of George, paired with that of Senator Millard Tydings in Maryland, marked the final victory of the last "purgees."

The box score in the purge stood as follows:

"Insurgents" renominated: Gillette of Iowa, Smith of South Carolina, Adams of Colorado, Lonergan of Connecticut, Clark of Missouri, Van Nuys of Indiana, McCarran of Nevada, Tydings of Maryland, and George of Georgia.

Insurgents defeated: none.

"Liberalism" Issue

An analysis of the contest in each of the states showed that the voters found distasteful the President's attempt to fill the Upper House with men who were pledged to do his bidding 100 per cent. Not only had the President upset precedent in his interference in individual states; he had broken his own word given earlier that no president should interfere in state contests.

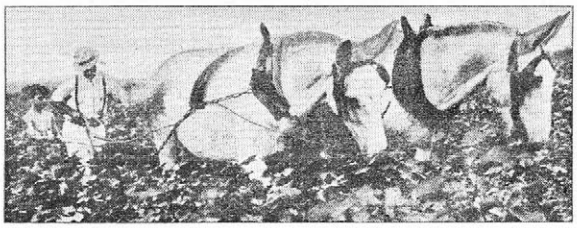
Issue in each of the contests was the President's "liberalism," the keyword he set up to justify his political adventures. This liberalism he defined as the willingness to "try something different." It has been shown that jails and institutions thus are filled with liberals of the Roosevelt definition—men who tried "things different."

Although suffering an overwhelming defeat in the purge proper, Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal execution squad did succeed in other, collateral forays into state elections. In these instances the interference took an affirmative, rather than a negative turn, the President asking for the election of a candidate whom he espoused, rather than the defeat of one whom he despised. Successful among these "100 per cent Roosevelt" candidates were Pepper of Florida, Barkley of Kentucky, Bulkley of Ohio, McGill of Kansas, Hill of Alabama, and Reynolds of North Carolina.

Defeated "100 per centers" were: McAdoo of California, Pope of Idaho, Dieterich of Illinois, Berry of Tennessee, and Hitchcock of South Dakota.

Significance

The purge finale showed unmistakably that the President had lost his charm over great sections of the nation. In some sections, notably Maryland, the President encountered downright hostility to his actions. In all quarters straight-line Democrats and venturesome Republicans realized that the November elections should find a great change in the character of the legislative branch of the government; a change bound to be reflected in the administrative branch, sooner or later.



DESTRUCTION OF COTTON is being undertaken in Georgia and other Southern states as a result of the restrictive quotas placed on growers under the A.A.A. of 1938. This scene, taken in Cowetta County, Ga., shows H. P. Gray, prominent Cowetta planter, sinking his plow into the middle of his cotton patch as his son holds the reins on a pair of mules. Growers who exceed their quota are assessed a cash fine; thus the haste to destroy the product of thousands of acres! (Acme newsphoto.)

ADMINISTRATION

War Scare Brings Cabinet Sessions

As the nation's press screamed of a war crisis in Europe, President Roosevelt and his administrative staff scanned secret, diplomatic reports on the situation.

Returning from Rochester, Minn., where he had visited his son James, recuperating from an operation, the President went into immediate conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull. This meeting was followed by a general cabinet session at which disclosures were made as to the nature of the Czech-German quarrel.

The meeting emphasized anew the differences that existed between Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. On previous occasions the President has extemporized on matters of a delicate diplomatic nature in his public utterances in a manner that caused Hull to shudder. His outburst against "aggressor nations" in Chicago a year ago, and most recently his affirmation of American-Canadian amity, containing a pledge that the United States would never "stand idly by" if Canada were threatened by a "foreign foe," brought chills to Hull, it is understood.

Thus, it is presumed, Hull has cautioned the President against further spontaneous commitments in his addresses.

Cabinet Differences

Mr. Hull's mild embroilment with the President was not the only rift in the New Deal cabinet. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was impaled on a three-pronged fork. The prongs were (1) Communists, (2) P.W.A. grants, and (3) The Puerto Rican administration.

Ickes, whose one-man sitdown strike against the German government in connection with the delivery of helium to that nation accompanied his blast against Fascism and dictatorship, drew for himself charges of dictatorial administration. The charges were made by Rafael Nadal, president of the Puerto Rican senate, who refrained from calling on Ickes while in Washington.

"I shall refrain from calling on Mr. Ickes while I am here," he said, "because I might lose my temper. Mr. Ickes expects a rubber stamp legislature in Puerto Rico, and when we do not approve measures exactly as they are sent down from Washington, the funds are withheld."

And, the man who conducted the one-man sitdown strike, now is conducting a one-man purge in his dispensation of P.W.A. grants. In sections where political leaders hostile to the New Deal are in the ascendency, it is charged that Mr. Ickes is withholding P.W.A. funds. States bothered by this purge are Texas, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and New York.

In Ohio recently Ickes struck at the Dies committee, engaged in an investigation of subversive and un-American activities, when he said that ". . . We find so-called statesmen harrying the land for Communists, while bitterly fighting conservative proposals to remedy our economic conditions so that Communism would have no chance to take root."

Mr. Ickes failed to note that these "conservative proposals to remedy our economic conditions" were the same proposals the Communist party endorsed, one-two-three,' in its recent convention. Thus it is difficult to see how their enactment would prevent Communism "taking root."

Madame Perkins, at the same time, was thrown into line with Ickes in his fight against the Dies committee. The Labor Secretary has been accused by the committee of shielding Harry Bridges, alien West Coast labor leader, whom Dies would deport as an alien devoted to the overthrow of the United States Government.

AGRICULTURE

Attempt To Salvage Farm Relief Program

Plagued by a 100-million bushel wheat "surplus," the need for export subsidies, and the spectacle of farmers plowing under cotton and tobacco, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace counted up the failures of the farm relief act of 1938—A.A.A.

As he shopped further in an effort to dump the wheat surplus abroad—in a year when every noted wheat-producing nation also has a surplus—Mr. Wallace realized that to salvage his farm control program he would have to resort to a practice most abhorrent to himself, and the New Deal; he would have to provide export subsidies for individual farmers in the manner of the Dominion of Canada.

Further, Wallace speculated on the necessity of back-tracking next year with a return to the discredited system of collecting processing taxes. This will be necessary, it is believed, because farm income this year will drop $1-billion below that of last year. This is a dramatic revelation of the stark failure of Wallace's program of scarcity, as written in the new A.A.A.

Plowing Under

In the cotton and tobacco fields of the deep South, farmers this year are finding it necessary again to destroy that which they have planted, cultivated and prepared for harvest, in order to conform with the farm law. Through Georgia, hundreds of growers were reported to be plowing under thousands of acres of cotton ready for picking in an effort to escape excess-quota penalties levied by the Department of Agriculture.

In other sections, planters were demanding a remeasurement of their acres to save what they could of a good crop, threatened as it is by the noxious A.A.A. These facts stand in bolder relief when it is realized that the cotton price virtually has been pegged at 8.3 cents a pound—below the point which would give growers an even break on their crop.

Meanwhile, political leaders examined the farm picture for possible issues in the oncoming fall campaign. In Washington Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart called attention to the dismal record of farm and crop control, and asked that the administration undertake to broaden the market for farm goods instead of limiting production through restrictive quotas and destructive methods.

Addressing Secretary Wallace, he said: "Has not the time come, Mr. Secretary, to place our emphasis on broadening the market for agricultural commodities instead of wasting additional hundreds of millions of dollars in the futile effort to curb production? Surely you cannot feel happy about the results of your crop restriction program to date."

Further, Representative Gearhart asked for further adventures into the field of chemurgy as a means of alleviating excess production. He showed that more than $100,000,000 has been invested in industrial plants using as their raw materials products grown on the farm.

Wheat Troublesome

Most troublesome of all items on the Wallace desk, however, was the situation in wheat. Confronted with a possible surplus of from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels, Wallace realizes it will be necessary to export 100-million bushels of this surplus. Because the world market price will be depressed, it will be necessary to buy the wheat from the farmer at the domestic price; dump it abroad at a lower price, thus giving the farmer the "intolerable" export subsidy.

Mark Sullivan, newspaper columnist and himself a farmer, comments on the situation thus: "The situation is part of the breakdown of the whole farm program of the whole New Deal planning, of the whole promise of the 'balanced production.' The promise was two-fold. Farmers were to get adequate prices for their crops. At the same time labor was to get so much employment, and with wages at such a level that they could pay the adequate prices for food the farmers were to receive. But after five years, prices of farm crops are about where they were. Unemployment is about where it was. And in desperation, Mr. Wallace is driven to the awkward expedient of buying crops at prices higher than they would otherwise be, and giving the food away to persons who have no wages with which to buy."

The Jewish "The TRUTH about

By Philip Slomovitz

THE "Protocols" are a complete, an unmistakable, and a most scurrilous effort to befog the issue of the Jewish position in the world.

The fraudulent character of the Protocols has been established in every known public and private forum.

The use of the Protocols as a springboard for current criticism is a mischievous effort at any time; it is a most injurious one at this time when the world is easily given to the acceptance of false doctrines and panaceas for evils of a national and international character.

The Protocols have been condemned by Catholics and Protestants alike as a vicious libel upon a people who have been peace-loving and law-abiding wherever they have lived.

What are the facts?

On May 14, 1935, Presiding Judge Mayers of the Berne Judicial Canton in Switzerland branded the Protocols as "forgery, plagiarism and trashy literature." In his decision, Judge Mayers said:

"I hope the time will come when people everywhere will be astonished to learn that in the year 1935 it was necessary to talk for 17 days about possible authenticity in this incredible nonsense which is called '*The Protocols of the Elders of Zion.*'"

In the course of this trial, C. A. Loosli, Swiss author who was appointed the court's expert at the trial, denounced the Protocols as belonging to the category of "scandalous literature of the worst type." Loosli described the Protocols as being calculated to incite readers to brutality, "to swerve them from morality and right, to drug their modesty and conscience to the point of inciting them to illegal acts."

Loosli declared that an examination proved the Protocols to be based on the famed essay written in 1864 by Maurice Joly, French author, called "*A Dialogue in Hades Between Machiavelli and Montesquieue,*" and he asserted that no fewer than 170 passages were exact copies. He indicated as a supplementary source the novel "*Biarritz,*" written by an author named Goedsche, also called Sir John Retoliff, whom Loosli termed an anti-Semite. The chapter headed "*A Jewish Cemetery at Prague*" was cited especially as a source in proof of his contentions by Loosli.

Showing how the Protocols were used to convince the public opinion in all countries that "Judaism has a secret executive head aspiring to world supremacy by whatever means, even the worst," Loosli charged, referring to Joly's "*Dialogue,*" that "falsification betrays the hand of the unscrupulous plagiarist who took not the slightest pains to remove the traces of his apocryphal theft." He added: "These accusations are so monstrous that one might even conceive that those writing them believed them well founded."

WITNESSES at this trial concurred in presenting evidence to show that what is now known as "*The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*" is the work of the French Catholic Joly, who wrote his essay in 1864 with the intention of disparaging Napoleon III. The plagiarist who is recognized as the author of the Protocols in their present form, which incites to riot against the Jews, was Serge Nilus, an official of the Chancery of the Synod of Moscow, who is described by anti-Semites as "Professor Nilus, the distinguished orientalist."

The major revelations of the character and origin of the Protocols are to be found in the published results of an investigation conducted by V. L. Burtzev, Russian historian and political writer who was for years editor of *Cause Commune,* an important Russian newspaper published in Paris. An authority on the work of the Russian Secret Police, Burtzev is an outstanding authority on the Russian Revolutionary movement. Burtzev reveals that the Protocols were prepared by agents of the Old Russian Secret Police but, that in spite of his anti-Semitism, Czar Nicholas was shocked when he discovered that they were a forgery and said that he did not want the "great purpose"—the suppression of the Jews—to be carried out by the "dirty" method of forged documents.

Burtzev's investigations reveal the following:

The first published edition of the Protocols appeared in serial form between August 28 and September 7, 1903, in a paper called "*Moldavanian,*" published by Kruschevan who organized the Kishinev pogrom in the same year.

The second edition was published by S. Nilus in 1905 in his book "*The Great In the Small, and the Anti-Christ As a Near Political Possibility.*" The Protocols were again printed in 1907 in a book "*Unveiling Speeches—The Enemies of Mankind.*" There were several more Russian editions which were alleged to be minutes of a secret Jewish Council.

The forging of the Protocols is the result of a plot dating back to 1881 when Alexander II was killed by a bomb. A faked document, the work of General Orszewsky, was not used at the time. But years afterwards, the Orszewsky document was doctored and the man entrusted by the Russian Secret Police to fake propaganda against the Jews was the notorious Ratchkovsky, head of the Russian espionage service in France. He had the assistance of the equally notorious Manasevitch-Manuiloff and of Golovinsky, the actual "scholar" and writer of the document.

Princess Radziwill of the Russo-Lithuanian aristocratic family saw the document while the forgers were at work on it. Golovinsky came to Princess Radziwill, who was his mother's friend, without her knowing that he was in the secret service. He told her that his idea was to prove that the Jews had formed an international plot to conquer the world and that the only remedy was to expel the Jews from Russia. At a later date one of Ratchkovsky's collaborators confirmed to Svatikov, a Russian professor to whom the Russian Provisional Government in 1917 entrusted the task of investigating activities of the Paris office of the Russian Secret Police, that the Protocols had been compiled by his order.

IN HIS memoirs published in the "*Dornieres Nouvelles*" (May, 1921) a Russian Cossack officer, a friend of S. Nilus, narrated how the documents manufactured by the Russian Secret Police came into his hands. During a conversation he had with Nilus the latter showed him the original as described by Princess Radziwill and told him that what he saw were the actual minutes of the secret meeting of the Elders of Zion. Dr. Schaila, Nilus' friend, to whom part of the manuscript was read, noticed that it was written in faulty French and obviously by Russians. Nilus informed him that the minutes had been taken in French and that he had received the manuscript through a lady, from Ratchkovsky himself.

The Russian Secret Police was in charge of the Ministry of the Interior. One of the heads of the Ministry, A. A. Lopuchin (Director of the Department of Police, 1902-05) confirmed in 1920 that the Russian government was perfectly aware of the fact that the Protocols were an invention and a forgery. Manasevitch-Manuilov, who for many years, from about 1900, kept in closest touch with the Police Department, emphatically confirmed before the Provisional Government Investigation Commission in 1917 that the Protocols were a forgery, that the old government knew it, that it never referred to them and never allowed any of its official agents to use them for their anti-Jewish propaganda. He also confirmed that the principal author was Golovinsky, an adventurer, but a skilled journalist, who was in the pay of Ratchkovsky.

Another member of the Czarist government, S. P. Beletzsky, who was director of the Police Department and subsequently Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior (1910-1916), confirmed to Burtzev in 1918 that no member of the government and certainly no responsible official in the Ministry of the Interior ever regarded the Protocols otherwise than as a forgery.

Vladimir L. Rutzev continued his investigations from 1920 until the time of the Berne trial. All witnesses, without exception, testified that the Protocols were forgeries. Among the replies received by Burtzev to his inquiries was one from a general who was in close contact with the Russian government in Stolypin's time. The general informed Burtzev that in 1908 Stolypin ordered a judicial inquiry into the Protocols, and the inquiry confirmed that they were a forgery. Stolypin reported the results to the Emperor, who was shocked and ordered the Protocols to be prohibited, writing on Stolypin's report: "One should not use dirty means for doing good work."

AFTER the civil war in Russia many of the officers of the defeated White Armies of Denikin were dispersed over Western Europe. In their bitterness over the triumphs of Trotsky they began to circulate the Protocols. Many of them joined Hitler when he began his "Kampf" and among these Russians, and as a connecting link between them and Hitler, was Alfred Rosenberg. Hitler and Rosenberg published three editions of the Protocols running into millions of copies and large sums were spent for their publication not only in Germany but also for their circulation throughout the world in many languages.

In 1921, the correspondent of the *London Times* in Constantinople accidentally picked up a pamphlet in which he recognized the language and ideas of the Protocols. Upon comparison with Joly's essay, which had nothing to do with the Jews and which was a lampoon against Napoleon III, he wrote the famous series of articles on August 16, 17, and 18.

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith opens its columns to Mr. Philip Slomovitz, editor of the Detroit Jewish Chronicle, for the presentation of the Jewish answer to the reputed "Protocols of the Elders of Zion."

Mr. Ben Marcin, whose research articles disclosing the untold "story behind the story" of many a historical fallacy are already familiar to readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, has consented to comment upon Mr. Slomovitz's article and the Protocols in next week's edition.

Mr. Marcin's article will bring to light a further probing of source material, as well as uncovering the story behind the Berne trial. The informed reader cannot afford to miss "The Truth About the Protocols" by Ben Marcin in SOCIAL JUSTICE, October 3.

—The Editor

n Answer: *the* PROTOCOLS"

DITOR, THE DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE

1921, in which he exposed the lies incorporated in the *"Protocols of the Elders of Zion."* From that day on, the Protocols have again and again been proved forgeries.

In his famous book, *"Anti-Semitism Throughout the Ages,"* Count Heinrich Coudenhove-Kalergi, the eminent Catholic thinker, said about the Protocols:

"This plagiarism is an anti-Semitic forgery from the beginning to the end, without any connection whatever with Jewish personalities, groups, organizations or conferences. The publication is in no wise, whether directly or indirectly, a product of the Jewish spirit, or the Jewish tradition, or of Jewish sentiments and opinions. In the entire fraud committed against humanity, which the Protocols represent, the Jews are merely innocent objects, while the anti-Semites were the guilty agents. Thousands of Jews have been massacred, maltreated, plundered and imprisoned in the Ukraine and in Germany on account of this forgery. At the same time, many millions of non-Jews have been deceived by the Protocols; they have been induced to commit deeds and to utter words which they would most deeply regret were the facts of the forgery known to them. No book and no event in the history of modern anti-Semitism has played such an important part as this plagiarism; it constitutes the *piece de resistance,* the choice morsel of post-war anti-Semitism.

"It is, therefore, the duty of all decent men in the world, be they non-Jews or Jews, anti-Semites or philo-Semites, to work with all their might and to see to it that this shameless lie, forgery and calumny disappears from the world."

UNFORTUNATELY, Father Coughlin, too, has fallen victim to the vicious hoax and is reprinting portions of the *"Protocols of the Elders of Zion"* in his magazine SOCIAL JUSTICE. By his own assertion he does not believe in or vouch for their authenticity but uses them for their contents. In the issue of August 1, for instance, he wrote as a foreword to *"Protocol No. 1"* that "In presenting them, with comments, it is not our desire to agitate ill-feeling against any individual Jew"; and continues to state: "The vast majority of Jews most certainly is in no wise associated with the conspiracy against civilization and Christianity, even though a few are." He quotes from the now defunct *Jewish World* of London which "It is reported to have said that 'Fundamentally, Judaism is anti-Christian.'" He proceeds to write: "The better Jews are anti-nothing. Rather they are pro-Jew, just the same as the better Christians are anti-nothing but are pro-Christianity." However, he goes on to say, the Protocols actually outlined "a plot against Christian civilization."

We implore Father Coughlin to heed this advice rather than to assert that "if some Jews composed the Protocols and conceived the conspiracy against civilization, all Jews certainly are not implicated in the conspiracy"—a contradiction we can not permit to go unchallenged. The Protocols are base forgeries and have been established as such, and the identity of the plagiarists is definitely known and "some Jews" are definitely absolved of "conspiracy" as "all Jews." We call upon Father Coughlin to repudiate the Protocols rather than permit confusion of the issue by an interchange of the phrases "some Jews" and "all Jews."

Father Coughlin has advanced another charge on the score of Communism and couples it with a challenge that Jews join with Catholics in a fight against it. Indubitably there are individual Jews who are Communists—just as there are individual Christians who are Communists. But the Jews as a people are opposed to all dictatorships as enemies of the democratic form of government. The most important Jewish movements have gone on record against Communism and following are a few of these declarations:

On October 21, 1936, a public statement against Communism was issued over the signatures of Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Committee, Alfred M. Cohen, president of B'nai Brith and B. C. Vladeck, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee.

On September 25, 1936, another anti-Communist manifesto was issued by the American Jewish Committee over the signatures of Dr. Cyrus Adler, president, and Sol M. Stroock, chairman of the executive committee.

On July 2, 1937, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland launched a strong attack on Communists and Communism.

In Father Coughlin's article on the Protocols in the August 8 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, he makes much of what he assumes to be Jewish domination of the Communist party in Soviet Russia. His conclusion that there are Jewish Commissars, whereas there are not Christian Commissars, is so far-fetched and so unfair to the Jewish people as a whole that it, too, calls for a brief reply. The truth is that Russia is dominated today by anti-religious elements, and Jews as well as Christians are affected by such rule. Just as the Jews who have acquired office in Russia have become completely estranged from Judaism, so have Christians become completely estranged from Christianity and there is no distinction in Russia between a Jew, a Mohammedan, or a Christian when it comes to suppression of religious freedom or the right to observe in accordance with one's conscience.

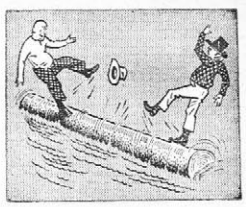
All logic falls when the premise is false.

THE record is clear. The Protocols are forgeries. The Jews are NOT anti-Christian. The Jews are essentially anti-Communist. These are facts substantiated by exhibits presented to the world by the Swiss court at Berne, the *Times* at London, the affirmations of friendship and respect for Christianity by the Jewries of the world, and the record of anti-Communist proclamations by the responsible Jewish organizations in democratic countries now seething with hatred and persecution. On the strength of this record we urge the complete repudiation of the Protocols. In the interest of Truth, Tolerance, Decency and Charity, we ask true Christians to say, for all the world to hear:

"THE PROTOCOLS ARE AN OUTRAGEOUS FORGERY!"

THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



PROPAGANDA BLANKETS AMERICA!

Spielers On Radio Are 'Taken In'

"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This is Joe Bungspout taking you here, there and everywhere on the news express. Again tonight we find war clouds darkening the European map as Adolf Hitler, fuehrer of Germany's oppressed millions, and Neville Chamberlain, Britain's man of uncertain destiny closet themselves in solemn conference.

"As Prime Minister Chamberlain boarded his plane at the airport, the flower of English citizenry shouted words of encouragement to the man who will represent them. 'Don't sell Czechoslovakia short,' was the message they gave him. And with these words of the English people ringing in his ears, the most important man in the British Empire winged his way into the sky."

There's danger in those words. They're loaded to the hatch covers with propaganda. Joe Bungspout, either through indifference, ignorance, or downright connivance is engaged in poisoning your mind one way or the other on the situation he is reporting.

His words are sweet. They dance. They sparkle. But it's all for a sinister purpose. The news service that supplies his stuff has written it with little thought to consequences. The many editors through whose hands it has passed have been much more concerned with getting verbs in the right places, and getting split infinitives patched together that they are deleting from the text bold propaganda that crept in at the source of the story, home or abroad.

Joe Bungspout, expert radio news commentator, may be multiplied through the nation hundreds of times. He is glorified in such bigwigs as Lowell Thomas, H. V. Kaltenborn, Walter Winchell, and Boake Carter. He finds his average in staff announcers on hundreds of smaller radio stations; men who make no attempt to edit the news copy they receive from a press service.

But there is one difference in the general run of commentators: Boake Carter often insisted on doing his own investigating. His own reporters chased down rumors for him. His press service copy he read carefully, edited more carefully and editorialized upon most carefully.

What happened to Mr. Carter? *He no longer is on the air.* His stuff came too close to the truth to be tolerated!

Walter Winchell has been a notorious dealer in rumor. First merely a keyhole gossiper, he was at that time harmless. Now branching into political and international affairs, he not only is outside his field; he's handling T.N.T. with shaky hands.

Lowell Thomas, like Boake Carter in some respects, is eminently more of a "fall guy" than the man of the clipped English speech. Kaltenborn, too, falls into leftist error, as do the others.

Their errors, charitably, may be charged to indifference. But there are commentators staked out along the nation's radio patchwork who know only one procedure: put the straw into the poison wells of propaganda, draw the insidious stuff into the mouth, then spew it out as far as their particular radio station's 5,000 watts will throw it.

Radio listeners, plug your ears with sense: common, horse sense while listening to your favorite news pitcher. Until radios are equipped with propaganda filters, that's your only defense.

BEWARE!

Take your ears away from that loudspeaker, America, and put aside that newspaper front page for a moment—

Now, for the first time probably, think over what you have heard over the airwaves, and what you read of the foreign situation in the daily newspaper.

You heard a lot of war talk, didn't you? The vibrant voice of the radio commentator thrilled you, right down to your fingertips, down to the soles of your feet. Isn't that so?

As a result you are convinced there is going to be a war, aren't you? And your neighbor — he didn't hear the vibrant voice—you'll soon convince him there's going to be a war, won't you?

And then, the next night your neighbor will listen to the Radio Spieler, won't he? And the Spieler's popularity will increase as a result, won't it?

Therefore, isn't it reasonable that the Spieler will peddle over the air waves in the future the stuff that thrills you and your neighbor to the fingertips—twisting the truth if necessary; accepting propaganda if it's "hot" enough — that his popularity, and his salary, will increase?

Sure he will! The Spieler, and hundreds of his brethren, have been doing it for more than five years!

Newspapers are made to sell. Radio features are tailor-made to attract listeners. War scares and war news are "hot stuff," either in the press or over the air. And if you aren't careful, America, you'll find yourself so deeply wrapped up in a belief that war is inevitable that your resistance to it will be broken down. You'll be a sucker for the propaganda dished out by the munitions makers and the international war profiteers who would just love to spill all the blood in your body for the dollar or two it would bring them.

Wake up, America! Do some independent thinking! Don't permit your thinking to be done by a bumper crop of sensation-peddling newspapers and truth-twisting radio news commentators!

Pooh-Pooh Chief, New Deal Agents Pose as 'Insiders'

'Can't Happen Here' Echoes Franklin

Mr. John Franklin Carter is the leader of the "Neo-Pooh, Pooh movement" in America.

Mr. Carter, who sells his literary taffy under the assumed name of "Jay Franklin," is employed by the *Des Moines Register and Tribune* syndicate; writes a daily batch entitled "We, The People," and has a wide, public following estimated variously at from 13 to 27 persons, 98 per cent of whom wear size 13½ collars.

The leader of the Pooh, Poohs likes Mr. Roosevelt. This affection, it is assumed, arises from a coincidence: Mr. Roosevelt's front name is the same as Mr. Carter's second name, and both believe Mr. Roosevelt to be a man of destiny.

When he isn't busily engaged in pooh-poohing, Mr. Carter—pardon, Franklin—usually can be found industriously involved in second-guessing. And when he isn't second-guessing, he is prognosticating or lamenting. But, far and away, his favorite occupation is pooh-poohing.

Recently Mr. Carter alias Franklin, laid the columnistic cornerstone on a new pooh-pooh trend, which he probably will follow up. He borrowed his theme from Sinclair Lewis and his assurance from the *Communist Daily Worker* and ground out a syndicated piece whose labor was to show how utterly silly it is to think there ever could be a Communist revolution in America. It couldn't happen here, he said, why how utterly silly!

In the first place the Communists don't bite, he sought to show. In the second place they haven't got any teeth. And in the third place there aren't any Communists in the first place.

And in orating with his fingers at the typewriter keyboard, the leader of the Pooh-Poohs gets himself so twisted up in his thought processes that he contradicts himself absolutely between paragraphs four and nine.

He says: "The Communists, though few in number, have been tireless, hard-working, efficient, in helping labor . . . Where other men grow weary or discouraged, the Communists—inspired by their own social religion—do not turn back from the plow."

There you are—the Reds have a great stake in the deal they're pushing. They will not turn back from their single purpose — overthrow of the capitalistic order. Remember that when you read Mr. Carter's next lick:

" . . . It appears more and more that the only hope of social betterment lies through general political action under the principles of American democracy . . . There is evidence that even the more doctrinaire Communists are coming to recognize this fact, and, far from seeking to short-circuit the American party system of government, are becoming absorbed into it."

Holy Smoke! First this Jay—Franklin or Carter—tells us that the Reds' "social religion" is so all-impelling that they can't resist it. Then he says that the American system is so great that it absorbs all, even the in-absorbable Reds!

Peace, it's wonderful!

Pearson and Allen Mere Mouthpieces

In this day when no one can be sure of anything, political propaganda is finding amazing, new outlets.

Just as the nation became accustomed to looking to newspaper columnists for authentic, "inside" stuff, the men who dish out the stuff sold their public down the river by making deals with their news sources.

The history of Pearson and Allen's "*Washington Merry-Go-Round*" is typical of this. At first engaged in printing whatever inside fact they could uncover on their own initiative, they now are simply mouthpieces of the New Deal. And their "inside" stuff is either half-truth, wild rumor or speculation planted in their brains by those whom they serve.

But don't believe us; listen to what *Time Magazine* has to say of these twin press gossipers: "In the hot hatchet-work of primary politics, rugged, mecurial Tommy the Cork (Roosevelt's Corcoran) is the partner who is getting it done. Putting independent . . . . . (profanity deleted) journalists up to playing his game is one of his methods. The journalistic team of *Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen are Tom Corcoran's natural mouthpieces;* his temperature and blood pressure are accurately reflected in what they have to say to their syndicate readers daily . . . In dull Washington they would be starved for interesting copy but for him. Members of Congress tremble before what *"Washington Merry-Go-Round"* may say about them—and T. Corcoran provides it with plenty to say. Evidence of his press sagacity is his occasional use also of such panting liberals as Columnist John F. Carter (alias Jay Franklin)."

Thus, Pearson and Allen are not newspapermen, they are press agents for the New Deal, *and their readers should read them with this prior understanding.* Their readers are getting pro-New Deal propaganda just as surely as if they were reading some mimeographed press agent handout.

Voters Can Break Two-Party Grip of Politicians

By HON. USHER L. BURDICK
Representative from North Dakota

THE two-party control, yes absolute control, of Congress is the greatest danger confronting the existence of this Government, and I know no other way to break this control than through the independent voting of the people at the polls.

No revolution, no matter how bloody, could give the people any more rights than they now possess. Through inaction, unconcern and positive negligence they have followed the "custom of the country" and have permitted the political parties through their leaders, to control the affairs of Government. This continued depression has done one good thing—people have stopped at least long enough to think, and today they are thinking more than they have ever done before. If they will keep right on thinking and express that thought at the polls, they will be in absolute possession of this Government before January 1 next year.

If all of the property in the United States were offered today for sale, it would not bring enough to pay the $300-billion debt, public and private. Is there anyone therefore, who can think at all, who will defend this system? No such defense can be made to the people when they know that it was not necessary at all to permit this system to operate.

Farmers and laborers may be dumb—they may be as dumb as Congress itself—but they know that if the Government's name is good on a bond sold to the banks, that the Government's name is just as good on a greenback that draws no interest at all. Yet we continue the practice of issuing bonds drawing interest, and most of them tax free, and selling them to the private banking fraternity, who collect interest on the bonds and trade them back to the Government for greenbacks for which they pay nothing.

Do you not suppose the people want to stop this practice? Do you not suppose they want Congress to assert its power over the control of the money and credit of the people and stop the private loot that threatens the destruction of every home, every family in this country? Yet this cannot be done under our two-party system with its committee system packed with men who do not know what to do, or knowing, who do not care to act.

My message to the voters of the United States is: Go to the polls in November and get control of your Government; elect your men to Congress and smash the rules of the House, and elect members to committees under a plan of merit and not years of mis-service. *Start a political revolution in this country now and end it at the polls in November!* If you do, you will win for the first time since the Civil War, and you will for the first time in that period, be in control of your own Government.

What difference does it make which party label a candidate wears, Republican or Democrat — providing that candidate is willing to stand with the people in their demands for the clean-out out of the present rules of Congress and the enactment of legislation which they demand?

The only reason in the world why this has not been done before is because the people at the polls have refused to do it.

Business in U. S. Has Operated at a Loss for Seven Years

By HON. MILLARD E. TYDINGS
Senator from Maryland

FROM January 1, 1929, down to and including December 31, 1935, business of all kinds paid out $23,529,000,000 more than was taken in. In other words, in order to have the businesses at all, they had to be operated at a loss, and the loss for all kinds of work in America in the 7-year period was $23,529,000,000.

Tydings

That was not the national, but the private contribution of all forms of endeavor in the United States to the depression, because all kinds of businesses, including agriculture, taking them as a whole, operated in the red to the extent I have mentioned in the 7-year period.

Mining and quarrying expended $2,084,000,000 more than that business took in.

Electric light, power and gas, spent $1,274,000,000 more than that business took in.

Manufacturing spent $7,146,000,000 more than manufacturing business took in.

Construction spent $1,207,000,000 more than all the construction business took in.

Communications spent $279,000,000 more than all the communication interests took in.

Trade spent $5,000,000,000 more than all the trade in the country took in.

Finance spent $3,416,000,000 more than all the finance in the country took in.

General services, professional and otherwise, spent $2,838,000,000 more than they took in.

Miscellaneous enterprises spent $1,951,000,000 more than they took in.

They deserve more credit than they frequently get because the real facts, the real truths are not known by the people in many cases.

Agriculture alone finally got into the black, although it was in the red for some of the seven years I have described. For the seven-year period, agriculture took in $2,843,000,000 more than it paid out. That was largely due, however, to payments made by the Federal Government to the farmers, which are included in this figure.

The businesses of the country have used up the resources they had saved during the comparatively good years preceding 1929 and more besides, in many cases, since the depression started. In the seven-year period, business has contributed about $7-billion more than has the Government of the United States to the solving and lessening of the burdens of the depression.

A Living Wage Is a Moral Right

By HON. JOSIAH W. BAILEY
Senator from North Carolina

AS A moral question, and as a moral obligation from one man to another, every man who employs people ought to pay for a day's work and pay enough for a decent day's living.

Every man on earth who works, who is in earnest, who tries, ought to have every possible reward in life: he ought to have a family, a home; he ought to have a chance to educate his children; his wife ought to have the conveniences which other women have. The whole conception of life, the whole moral obligation between me and my fellows is that I should wish for every man to have as good a chance as I have had.

I am arguing now wholly on the constitutional ground as to the power of the Congress, not the humanity of a wage. If it were up to me to fix the wages for the people of the United States, and I could get the wealth out of the country to pay them, I would see that every man had enough money to take care of his wife and children, own his own home, educate his children, and have good clothes, and all the conveniences and things in life which make for happiness. But that is not based on acts of Congress. That is based on the creation of annual wealth by people who labor. That is the problem of our time.

The wages and hours bill, so far from aiding anyone—and now I am dealing with the economic basis—may be the means of throwing thousands of people out of work, just as we know that the old N.R.A. is said to have thrown over 500,000 negro workers out of work in the South. This bill may yet have the same consequences.

Stable Farm Prices Would Spoil Game For Gamblers

By HON. JOHN LUECKE
Representative from Michigan

MUCH has been said about stabilizing the market for farm products, but nothing has been done. That is the one thing that the commodity gamblers do not want us to do. There is no betting at the roulette table unless the wheel is in motion. Neither can there be any more betting on price fluctuations in the futures market after prices shall have been stabilized. Now I have spilled the beans. That is the whole story in a nutshell.

The futures market, with its ticker tape, quotes and continues to quote only prices below the world level. It is so constructed that it cannot do otherwise. Tariff laws mean nothing to that ticker tape. Crop control laws mean nothing to that ticker tape. The constant short selling of billions of bushels of fictitious, phantom farm products can have no other effect than to hammer prices down below world-price levels. Stabilized prices and futures trading do not mix. We must choose between these two.

Few of us who voted for the farm bill were free from doubt even when we did so. The more I consider this matter, the more I am impressed with the fact that *we cannot expect a domestic crop-control law to operate to increase prices so long as our agricultural market is dominated by a speculative market.*

Even the Department of Agriculture is beginning to have grave doubts on this subject. After this crop-control bill was passed in the House and a few hours before the vote was taken in the Senate, Dr. Louis H. Bean, economic adviser to Secretary Wallace, gave out an interview to the press. He said:

"Judging from the history of farm prices, and some of the major supply and demand factors, including the new farm legislation, it would appear that the purchasing power of farm prices and therefore of farmers, is likely to be lower over the next few years than it was in 1935-37."

Immigration Laws Are Meant to Protect America

By HON. JOHN E. RANKIN
Representative from Mississippi

THE immigration laws which we passed some years ago have been of inestimable benefit to the American people. I do not want to see those laws destroyed or abridged. Instead of inviting more aliens to add to our troubles, I would much prefer to see us deport a great many who are here now.

Rankin

They tell us that these people are "oppressed." That is nothing new. That is the same old cry with which they have attempted to destroy our immigration laws in the past. Almost every disgruntled element that ever got into trouble in its own country has pleaded for admission into the United States on the ground that they were "oppressed" at home.

Suppose we should attempt to throw down our immigration bars to everyone who claims to be "oppressed" in his own country. We would be inviting all the Communists in Germany and Italy, and both Communists and Fascists in Spain who are dissatisfied with the present regime. Then we would invite Fascists and Nazis and other anti-Communists from Russia, the ones who have not already been shot, and with them would come hordes of Communists and other undesirables who are dissatisfied with conditions in their own country.

These appeals are to break down our immigration laws, and should be denied in no uncertain terms.

The Week in the World

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Crisis Continues

THE crisis in Czechoslovakia continues because injustice reigns. The spotlight was directed at Spain and war seemed near for all of Europe. The alarm in this quarter subsided because General Franco has done much to correct the gross injustices perpetrated by the Reds of Russia at Madrid under Marcel Rosenberg.

Then came the Far Eastern war with the same Red Russia endeavoring to Communize China. Japan stepped in to stop this penetration of Communism in the Far East. The world quivered after the first attempts were made to stem the Red tide, but there was no armed intervention in Chinese affairs because it has been long recognized by the Western nations that it has been necessary to maintain military establishments in China to ensure the minimum of order there for commerce and civilization.

Now comes the Czechoslovakian situation. For twenty years, ever since the inception of that synthetic nation in 1918, the Sudeten Germans have been persecuted.

Officials of all nations, although not all peoples, are fully aware that a miniature "civil war" has been in progress between the Czech government under Dr. Edouard Benes and the Sudeten Germans. Farms have been confiscated, German schools closed, German children forcibly compelled to attend Czech schools, sabotage to German industrial plants, and little or no political representation.

When Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler made his forcible speech at Nuremberg and threw down the gauntlet to those who would perpetuate injustice he stated:

"I assure the democracies (Russia is classified as a Democracy according to the latest leftist control of the press) that the fate of the Sudetens is not a matter of indifference to us. If these harassed people feel they are without rights and aid, they will get both from us.

"The depriving of these human beings of all rights must come to an end."

Hitler demanded the right of self-determination for the Sudeten Germans. It was evident throughout that the German Chancellor was making a sincere attempt to convince the French, and with them the British, that it was not to their interest to risk the possibility of an European war over Czechoslovakia.

Chancellor Hitler is determined to correct the injustice that has been perpetrated upon the Sudetens for the last twenty years. He does not want war. In referring to the Alsace-Lorraine, Hitler said:

"Strasbourg means much, but we have surrendered it in the interests of peace to settle for once and for all the eternal strife with France. On other frontiers, too, we have made sacrifices. We have acted more than loyal.

"I believe that the cause of European peace is not served by creating the impression that Germany is indifferent to the fate of 3½-million Germans in Czechoslovakia."

Until the injustices perpetuated by the Communist crew out of Moscow are removed in the Sudeten territory of Czechoslovakia, friction, expressing itself in rioting, bloodshed and violence of all kinds, will inevitably continue.

The fact that the Communist leaders of Moscow are backing Czechoslovakia is common knowledge. Czechoslovakia has a military alliance with Russia. Following Hitler's speech, Jan Masaryk, a son of the former president of Czechoslovakia, who is now the Czech minister to London, went into conference with Charles Corbin, the French ambassador, and Samuel Kagan, the Russian ambassador and reputed relative of Stalin's Jewish wife. Only after receiving his "instructions" from Kagan and Corbin did Masaryk issue a statement regarding Hitler's Nuremberg speech.

The fate of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia might well be compared to a child who is taken from his home following an accident and placed with a neighbor. After that home is over the effects of the accident, the child wishes to return. What would you think of neighbors who insisted it stay with its foster parents when its own parents were well able and desirous of assuming responsibility for it! Instead of a child, we have the Sudetens, 3½-million strong. The accident was the war. The foster parents are the Czechoslovakia government. The meddling neighbors are Russia, France and a section of the British government under Leslie Hore-Belisha.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

THE TREATY MAKERS MUST HAVE FOUND AN UNHOLY SATISFACTION IN CREATING A JIG-SAW NATION THAT WAS BOUND TO BE THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE SOONER OR LATER

VERSAILLES TREATY FRAMERS
" WITH THAT STICKING INTO GERMANY'S RIBS, THEY WON'T SOON FORGET THE WAR "
WHAT! ONLY EIGHT OR TEN MINORITIES IN OUR NEW NATION! I FEAR THERE WILL BE TROUBLE!
GERMAN
GERMANS 22%
MAGYARS 9%
McCUTCHEON

ENGLAND

Abdication Aftermath

ECHOES of former King Edward VIII's abdication continue to shake England.

Powerful forces last June squelched an attempt to thrash out questions of the alleged illegality of methods used by the government to force King Edward VIII to abdicate.

The legal authorities claim that unless the matter is settled, there is danger of a serious doubt of the right of King George VI to the throne. This doubt exists, they charge, despite the famous abdication document by which Edward signed away his birthright.

A few facts of the case were disclosed in *"Empery of Trust and Alliance,"* a treatise on constitutional law, written by Rowland Wormell.

Wormell was one of the witnesses summoned to appear in a law suit. When he did so, he was informed that the case had been "dismissed."

The suit was brought by Robert Elton, president of the society known as "Henchmen of Honor," composed of sympathizers of Edward, now the Duke of Windsor.

The action was brought under Elton's constitutional right as a citizen to bring a test suit before the Court of the Realm. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, were named defendants. The case was set for hearing on June 14th, but was quashed suddenly on secret instructions.

It would be highly interesting to know what forces were powerful enough to stop a trial in its tracks with no explanation whatsoever. The same sowers, no doubt, that forced the abdication.

Wormell claims that he was unable to learn whose orders had barred the suit.

Supression of the case was a clear breach of constitutional law, according to Wormell.

"There is a body of opinion which arises from a certain disquietude deriving from the method and procedure adopted by Earl Baldwin and his associates in dealing with the abdication.

"If that opinion increases and multiplies, it is possible that great trouble will accrue in the future and that even the constitutional position of George VI may be questioned."

Among others who had been subpenaed as witnesses in the test suit before the Court of the Realm were David Lloyd George, Prime Minister during the war, and Stanley Baldwin, who was Prime Minister at the time of Edward's abdication, and who was created an Earl for his handling of the ticklish job of forcing Edward from the throne of England.

JAPAN

Paper Attacks Roosevelt Policy

THE American owned and edited Japanese newspaper, the Tokio *Advertiser*, published in English, recently carried an attack on the Roosevelt foreign policy. It accused the President of not doing the cause of peace any good by his inconsistency in foreign matters.

"But Roosevelt, as was the case in his famous speech of a year ago in Chicago, probably found that he had overstepped himself and that American public opinion was not abreast of his policy, hence he has come forward to moderate if not completely disavow it. The result of this latest backdown is likely to be most unfortunate both to the President at home and for the sake of peace in Europe. The American public is likely to feel that the President has betrayed the very principles of which he has so frequently posed as the champion."

ITALY

Roosevelt 'Revives Wilson's Errors'

LIKEWISE the Italian newspaper, *La Voce d'Italia*, cautioned against accepting at face value the American President's assertion that his own and his statesmen's declarations on foreign matters had been misrepresented.

The newspaper compared the President with Hollywood films which "suddenly change their scenes" and added:

"Should we believe his words? Experience counsels caution.

"It is unforgettable that Wilson, arriving in Europe after badly digesting European affairs, went raging here and there against all European problems and interests which he did not understand and retired only when the irreparable had been done.

"Now it is Roosevelt's turn. It might be said he revives Wilson's errors. He also talks and pronounces sentence on European matters which he does not understand.

"With his words—to which dollar-lined treasure chests, cannon and busy American life give authority – he creates the most frantic and illuded reactions by governments and peoples from Europe to China.

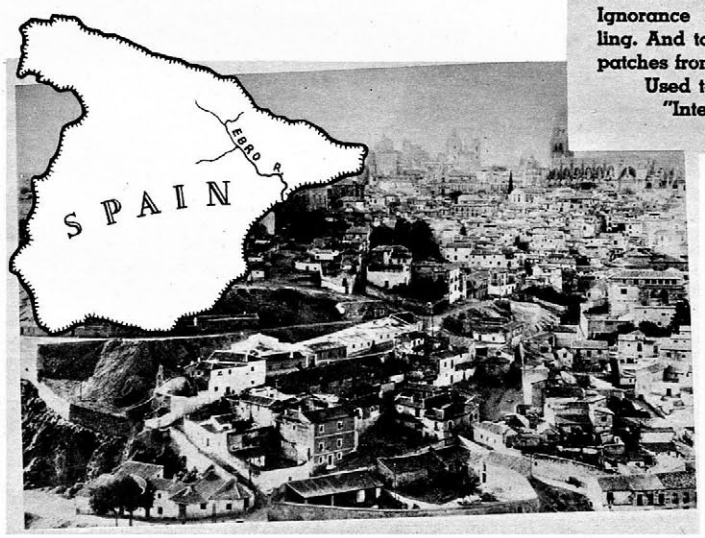
"Then suddenly, he declares that all have been misrepresented 100 per cent and his real intentions are exactly opposite what his previous seemed to express to hundreds of millions of listeners.

"This, certainly, is not the way to speak with coherence and certainty on American foreign policy."

Propaganda along the EBRO

By John W. Moran, S.J.

If All We Know is What We Read in the Newspapers, Our Ignorance Must Be Appalling. And to Think That Dispatches from the War Fronts Used to be Called "Intelligence"!



Acme

AMERICAN newspaper editors do not agree with Lincoln who once said that "you cannot fool all the people all of the time." For example, they invented the term Spanish "Loyalists." Loyal to Spanish civilization, you say? No, that's your mistake. They receive their inspiration from Russia. Well, that fellow Franco who rallies his followers with the cry "Viva Espana," what is he? Is he not a monster known as a "Fascist"?

Moreover, Franco uses foreigners to do his fighting; but the Loyalists, even the International Brigade, are 100 per cent Spanish. Editors and reporters who have not spent one moment behind Franco's line can tell you glibly just how many Germans and Italians there are in his army. Strange fellows, too, these Italians. According to the newspaper writers, they are useless, they were shown up at Briguega and Bermeo—but without them, Franco would be defeated. Isn't that a bit contradictory? Oh yes, but the editors appear not to expect readers to have intelligence.

Franco, of course, has plenty of Spanish generals. There is Queipo de Llano, who captured Seville with one hundred and eighty men. There are Moscardo, the hero of the Alcazar, and Varela, who rescued him. Costejon and Yague had seen many campaigns in Morocco. The whole world remembers the brilliant strategy of the lamented Mola and the grim defense of Oviedo by Aranda. Garcia Valino comes to mind and the dashing cavalry leader Monasterio.

These names should have been suppressed, for even the gullible American public began to wonder if these generals did not have a few Spanish privates in their commands. Besides, it was beginning to look suspicious that the Loyalists had mentioned only one Spanish general, Miaija. If the Loyalists had more man power than Franco why had they only one Spanish general? Were the rest French or Russian?

Awkward questions these, but not for propagandists. They will invent some Spanish generals for the Loyalists. They spring full panoplied as from the brain of Jove, for the Ebro offensive. They are El Campesino (the peasant) and a certain Lister, a stone mason. Pretty neat, don't you think? A stone mason and a peasant, the hammer and sickle. Just the thing for a movement which draws more inspiration from Joe Stalin than from Ferdinand and Isabella.

And whom are they going to fight? Franco, a man with no color. Apparently he could do nothing except fight. He was a general at the age of thirty-two. He directed the Military Academy at Zaragossa, praised by General Maginot as the outstanding center of military training in Europe. But he has not yet met a stone mason and a peasant, backed by high-priced newspapermen.

WITH a rush the Red troops cross the Ebro on a ninety mile front, their biggest drive since the capture of Teruel. (Were this a learned scientific study I would here insert a footnote: "Teruel—a very important strategic center when captured by the Reds, an insignificant hamlet when recaptured by Franco.") But to get back to our muttons. The Reds have trapped a force at Amposta and have taken Gandesa, the Insurgent base. But there must be something catching in the precedent set by Douglas Corrigan, for on the next day we find that the stone mason's boys are two miles east, not west of Gandesa. Franco's men are fleeing, whether in the right or wrong direction we are not told and thousands of his men are taken prisoners.

Franco is in despair. He opens the dams in the upper reaches of the river. However, it avails him not, the pontoon bridges are firm, food and guns are rushed across and there is a rosy tint in the propagandist skies. Franco's planes were bombing the pontoon bridges, of course, but Red soldiers, stripped to the waist are keeping them open. We are left to infer that the Insurgents were fighting in their winter underwear.

You remember one-play O'Brien? He was a half back whom the astute Knute Rockne would insert into a game to produce a touchdown. The *New York Times* has an ace in the hole for just such a spot, Herbert Matthews, a reporter who has exhibited child-like simplicity in believing the bedtime stories of General Miaija. So Herbert is given a pat on the back, told to peel off his sweater and to get into the game. You can see him sprinting onto the field of play, his spikes glinting in the sun, and a question trembling on his lips.

Breathless he is as he dashes up to the Red commander. "What about the men trapped at Amposta?" It was a natural question. The American public laps up stories of trapped Insurgents. The first group was at the Alcazar. Countless times newspapers screamed and radios blared that they were annihilated and had also surrendered. They were unable to cope with the fierce Asturian dynamiters. But somehow they held out.

Then there was the garrison at Oviedo. They too were trapped. They had no chance at all, for now the Asturian dynamiters had developed a new technique. They lit sticks of dynamite from lighted cigars. Charlie McCarthy never mowed down opponents with as much ardor as these cigar smokers. Forty times they captured the city. However as the garrison was not reading the American newspapers, they never got the news.

We must not omit the Italians trapped at Bermeo. *Time* magazine several times told us that Basque fish wives threw them into the sea. Apparently the Italians with the courtesy of their race refused to fire even over the heads of the fish wives. That might have scared the fish wives. The Italians must have been good swimmers for they entered Bilbao in triumph with Franco.

On nineteen occasions Huesca was trapped. Everyone knew it except the garrison. But the story that left us all tingling was that of the two thousand men who were trapped on the top floor of a building in University City, with no food or water and with the lower floors occupied by their enemies. There the journalists have left them, but we suspect that the trapees have enioyed many a good meal since.

So one sees why Herbert was so eager to ask about the men trapped at Amposta. His experiences are found in the *New York Times* of August 3. Quite naively Herbert tells us that he could not cross to the west bank of the river. Why not if the bridges are intact? But anyhow, one can ask a question as well on the east bank as the west. "What about the men trapped at Amposta?" The Red commander replied that the move had been merely to "contain" the forces there while the Barcelona troops crossed the river further up. A brigade had crossed the river at Amposta, *were driven back*, and had called it a day. Herbert must have felt that he was let down.

Unnerved by this answer, he blurts out much information. The offensive, he tells us, started as a gamble. The amount of supplies carried across the river was limited. More bridges are needed. But Herbert must earn his money. So he says, "If General Franco fails on the Ebro the war will have taken a very grave turn for him. If he succeeds it is felt here,"—one expects that he will add,—"the war will take a good turn for him" but no, Herbert continues "his forces will be exhausted and another stalemate will be reached." By Matthew's reasoning, after Joe Louis had pummelled Max Schmeling in New York, Joe was exhausted and the fight was declared a draw.

THE next day (Aug. 4) Herbert lets us into a secret. High Loyalist quarters announced that Gandesa was not the objective of the Ebro drive. The Reds merely wished "to cross the Ebro and set up strong bridgeheads." Now a bridgehead is a fortification covering the end of a bridge nearest the enemy. It is generally formed with a view of attacking the enemy, but here the purpose was *merely to set up strong bridgeheads*. Hence the stone mason must have commanded his men to cross the river for the same reason that a chicken crosses the street, to get on the other side "The government is overjoved at the behaviour of its troops." Well, it is easily satisfied. Here Herbert gives us some inside information. "Gandesa plays no importance. The two important things, it appears, are to hold the bridgeheads —and to maintain communications and facilities *for a retreat* if that becomes necessary." What kind of a war is this, anyhow? The troops cross the river just to cross and the important thing is to be able to come back. The stone mason as a tactician seems to be a good stone mason.

In his dispatch which appears in the *Times* for August 7th, Matthews outdoes himself. "We found the situation better than appears on the map." Believe it or not, Ripley.

Did GERTRUDE STEIN *Write* the Farm Law?

By Lawrence Lucey

No One Has Been Found Who Can Understand the New Agricultural Act Though Its Terms Dictate Life for 32 Million Americans

☆

Almost 32 million persons living on the farms of the United States are affected by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, approved by President Roosevelt last February 16th. The village and city-dwelling residents of the nation also are affected by this law—for it regulates the price of their food, clothing and tobacco. Indeed, not one American, be he farmer, merchant, laborer or unemployed, is beyond the reach of the A.A.A. This new law is as much a part of the economic life of Americans as the air we breathe is part of our physical life.

A farmer, residing in Iowa, recently wrote to Father Coughlin asking him to have the new farm law "explained" in Social Justice. The Iowa farmer said that he "could not make head nor tail out of this Act" which regulated his life and he was certain that his fellow farmers were as ignorant of its provisions as he.

Before attempting to explain the new A.A.A. it is important to know why this Iowa farmer has, despite many efforts on his part, been unable to find out what is in this law that touches his life so intimately. Why is it that after reading about this law in the papers, listening to speeches by a member of the Corn Belt Liberty League and men connected with the Soil Conservation Association, the contents of the Act are still as unintelligible to this Iowa farmer as Einstein's theory of relativity?

Now this Iowa farmer and his neighbors are not slow witted. These Iowa farmers could teach Congressmen, the bureaucrats in the Department of Agriculture, or the gentleman farmer now occupying the White House many agricultural lessons. The fault lies, not with the Iowa farmer, but in the Agricultural Adjustment Act *which is the most intricate, involved and complicated mess of nonsense ever enacted into law.* In the 150 years of its life Congress has passed many intricate laws such as the Income Tax, Social Security and the Federal Reserve bill, but the new A.A.A. is in a complicated class all by itself. Once there was a longer bill presented to Congress, a tariff measure that consumed 166 pages—the A.A.A. runs second with 120 pages. Though longer, the tariff bill was ever so much more simple than the A.A.A. Why, the new A.A.A. is more unintelligible than the writings of Gertrude Stein.

Gertrude Stein, you know, founded a literary school of unintelligibility. Some time back her words without meaning fascinated America. "Pigeon on the grass, pigeon on the grass, alas!", her most popular meaningless phrase, captured the imagination of a nation accustomed to using words to express ideas. Gertrude Stein's words that were empty of ideas commanded the spotlight for a brief period and then vanished from the scene; they had no social significance.

But the unintelligible jargon in the new A.A.A. will haunt the farm and city-dwellers for years and maybe generations to come. This time the Supreme Court cannot be expected to save us from the second A.A.A. as it did from its predecessor, for with two New Deal appointments already on the bench and another one on the way, the Court's back has been broken and its spirit "liberalized."

In the Senate an ardent advocate of the law because it handed out subsidies to his constituents back home, Senator Cotton Ed Smith, admitted that it was futile to read the bill for it "would be just as incomprehensible after as it was before the reading." Said South Carolina's gift to the United States Senate:

"No; I am sure the Senator has not read the bill, and I would not ask him to read it, because I am afraid he might not be any clearer about the matter when he got through."

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan's favorite son aspirant for the 1940 Republican presidential nomination, who has remained immune to the New Deal disease but knows no way out other than back-to-Hoover and the 1929 depression, likewise recognized the Gertrude Stein writing in this law. Said Michigan's defender of the Federal Reserve system:

"My feeling about this bill is that from the standpoint of intelligible legislation it is the most completely conglomerate mess of involved language which was ever perpetrated on a free people. It is so incomprehensible to the lay mind, and so devious in its calculations and commitments, that not five Senators upon this floor—and that estimate is liberal—would dare to undertake to stand an authentic examination upon its terms. Yet it is full of new crimes, offenses and penalties to which its victimized beneficiaries may be subjected if they run afoul of its mandates, which few of us in the Congress of the United States even pretend to understand.

"While the cultivation of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco goes down, the cultivation of books, papers, records, accounts, correspondence, contracts, documents and memoranda goes up; and, of course, the country-side swarms with a new army of officious pay-roll bureaucrats . . ."

In the House the members were as much in the dark as to what the 60,000 words in the farm law meant as were their legislative brothers at the other side of the building. Congressman Short contributed this comment:

"Mr. Speaker, the provisions of this bill are bad and the method by which it is being crammed down our throats is even worse. It is so complex and intricate that it would require a Philadelphia lawyer to comprehend the meaning of much of its language."

Representative Michener added:

"The Boileau amendment, protecting the dairy interests . . . is emasculated by a diarrhea of words that cannot be intelligently explained by any member of the committee or be reasonably understood by the most persevering advocates of the dairy interests."

Out of the 32 million farm residents there may be *one* who understands the new A.A.A. and all its far reaching ramifications, but the odds are a million to one against this single genius. Congressman Jones, whose name the bill bore and who escorted it on its journey through the House—and who really should know something about the contents of the measure—admitted that he was unaware of a typographical error, so he called it, which changed the meaning of a whole section of the bill and hurt the livestock and poultry raisers in the nation.

By way of a preliminary test, this single genius-farmer who understands the law might take the following paragraph apart, eliminate the gibberish, and explain to us just what it means:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection," reads a paragraph of the new A.A.A. "if, for any reason other than flood or drouth, the acreage of wheat, cotton, or rice planted on the farm is less than 80 per centum of the farm acreage allotment for such commodity for the purpose of payment, such farm acreage allotment shall be 25 per centum in excess of such planted acreage."

After extracting the hidden meaning from this paragraph the one farmer who does understand this law has 120 pages of similar language to master and explain to us. Merely to read this law in its present Gertrude Stein lingo would take the better part of an afternoon.

Concerning the reading time this law requires, Congressman Michener, during the House discussion, said:

"The gentleman knows that the Members of the House have had no opportunity to consider this conference report. There are 120 pages in this bill, which occupy 66 columns in the *Congressional Record.* It would take all afternoon to have this conference report read or droned out from the platform."

One reason for the unintelligible mess of 60,000 words that regulate the backbone of our economy, agriculture, is that this bill was a piece of hash legislation. In 1937 the House passed a farm bill that then went to the Senate. The Senate threw out the House bill, rejected the scarcity philosophy underlying it, and wrote a bill of its own. A joint committee consisting of a handful of members from both Houses then tried to reconcile the conflicting bills of the two Houses with the advice and assistance of "experts" from Henry Wallace's Department of Agriculture. The bills, as the Senate realized when it discarded the House measure, actually were irreconcilible. The result of the conference blending was 120 pages of hash.

When this hash bill came before the House and Senate the members were prohibited from offering amendments. They were forced by a parliamentary rule to either accept or reject the whole of this conference bill. The Representative who introduced the conference bill in the House, Congressman Jones, admitted that he was not very fond of the bill but believed it was the best that could be obtained with so many conflicting interests and views present. Senator Smith, in speaking for it in the Senate, said that the farmer wanted this bill and though he did not think much of it himself he was willing to abide by the wishes of the farmer. Senator Cotton Ed Smith failed to explain how the farmer could want something he could not and did not understand.

President Roosevelt, the Congressmen were told, wants you to vote for this hash bill and if you fail to do so you are liable to be purged. At the time the bill was before the House and Senate, last February, cotton was about to be planted and there was supposed to be an emergency at hand because there might be too much cotton planted if its seeding was not curtailed by Henry Wallace's boys. (Too much cotton in a nation where one-third of the people are ill-clothed.) Because of White House pressure and the feigned emergency in the cotton fields, Congress swallowed all its doubts, fears, dismal ignorance of the contents of the measure, rejected the plea from the National Grange, oldest farm organization in the nation, to defeat the bill, and enacted the new A.A.A.

But something like the limit in political effrontery would seem to have been reached when Agriculture Secretary Henry Wallace, in a *Commonweal* article, tried to make "New Dealers" out of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI. Mr. Wallace said that the new A.A.A. was "in harmony with" the social teachings of these learned Popes.

Now, imagine, if you possibly can, these two scholarly Pontiffs, whose prose and thinking are as clear as a sparkling spring, approving a measure, whether good, bad or indifferent, that they would be unable to understand!

And, too, we may have been unfair to Gertrude Stein. For even she, after reading a few pages of the farm law, might throw up her hands and say:

"But Mr. Wallace! This is beyond me, for there is no rhyme nor reason nor meaning to all these pretty words!"

YOU Can Win $1,000.00 A Week for Three Weeks

"CHRISTIAN FRONT" CONTEST CLOSING WITH $7,000 IN CASH WAITING

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

QUESTION NO. 23

NAME ONE COUNTRY WHICH HAS THE CORPORATE STATE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

1. Norway
2. Ireland
3. France
4. Switzerland
5. Turkey
6. Portugal
7. New Zealand
8. Poland
9. Albania
10. Persia

QUESTION NO. 24

WHAT WORD BEST CHARACTERIZES THE GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE OF THE C.I.O.?

1. Democratic
2. Autocratic
3. Demagogic
4. Plutocratic
5. Dictatorial
6. Constitutional
7. Autonomous
8. Monarchical
9. Corporative
10. Representative

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 23 For Question No. 23 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 24 For Question No. 24 I select Answer No. ☐

Name.....

Address.....

Town or City..... State.....

EXTRA COUPON FOR YOURSELF OR FRIEND

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 23 For Question No. 23 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 24 For Question No. 24 I select Answer No. ☐

Name.....

Address.....

Town or City..... State.....

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 questions and run for 16 consecutive weeks beginning on July 4, 1938. Two questions each week for 15 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 16th week. Each question deals with Christianity, the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, or the contents of the SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.

3. A Grand Prize of $3,000.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the universal doctrine of Christianity (all creeds) or the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, and to obtain two yearly subscriptions or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. For these the contestant shall have sent without further cost a copy of Father Coughlin's compiled 16 radio lectures of the 1938 season.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set and two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions with each set submitted shall be entitled to have a copy of Father Coughlin's 1938 Radio lectures for each set submitted.

SO CONTESTANTS MAY KNOW

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. In order to qualify as a prize-winner you must obtain two yearly subscriptions ($3.00 per year) or four half-yearly subscriptions ($1.50) to SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH EACH SET OF SOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. THESE SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTEST.

4. Each question will pertain to Christianity, (not of any particular creed), to the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin, or to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each question will be the best or most appropriate based upon the viewpoints of Father Coughlin or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

5. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, in addition to obtaining the above-mentioned subscriptions, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted. THE NET PROCEEDS OF THE CONTEST GO INTO THE BROADCASTING FUND TO ASSURE FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY ADDRESSES NEXT SEASON!

6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3" etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

Address

"CONTEST EDITOR"

SOCIAL JUSTICE—ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

It is not yet too late for you to win $3,000.00 in cash as a contestant in our "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest, now rapidly drawing to a close.

It is not yet too late—BUT IT SOON WLL BE!

Only three weeks remain before the final questions will appear. Those three weeks can be worth $1,000.00 per week to you. You CAN win the Grand Prize of $3,000.00 as easily as any other person entered in the great, nation-wide competition.

But that's not all. Besides the Grand Prize of $3,000.00, there is a Second Prize of $1,400.00; a Third Prize of $1,000.00; a Fourth Prize of $300.00; and 155 additional cash awards.

There is nothing hard or difficult about winning a Grand Prize in a SOCIAL JUSTICE Contest. No special mental training is necessary. Any man or woman, boy or girl, with a fair knowledge of Father Coughlin's principles of social justice, the contents of our SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, and the tenets of Christianity, can win.

Besides—

The net proceeds of the Contest go into the Broadcasting Fund so necessary to the task of bringing Father Coughlin once more to the microphone this Fall.

Another point—YOUR OWN RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW COUNTS AS A QUALIFYING FEATURE. Even if your current subscription will not have run out by the closing of the Contest, you can renew it. Your renewal will start to run from the time your current subscription expires.

Send right NOW for all past questions which have appeared. Use the "Past Questions" Coupon below—and you're in.

You CAN win $3,000.00 — but you MUST enter to win!

159 READERS MUST WIN THESE

GRAND PRIZE	**$3,000.00**
Second Prize	$1,400.00
Third Prize	$1,000.00
Fourth Prize	$300.00
Fifth Prize	$200.00
4 of $25.00 ea.	$100.00
50 of $10.00 ea.	$500.00
100 of $5.00 ea.	$500.00
TOTAL	$7,000.00

"PAST QUESTIONS" COUPON

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

I wish to enter the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me immediately all past questions which have appeared in the contest to date.

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS .....

CITY OR TOWN..... STATE.....

WAR MEANS NO GAIN FOR US

To the editor:

There is certain to be a war in Europe at some time, sooner or later. If we should enter the coming war of Europe, we could not save any nation from destruction. Such a war without our help, will destroy every nation that enters into it to the extent that their influence and power to expand will be destroyed. On the other hand, if we were to enter such a war, we would not have any power to save what is left of liberty. If we stay out of such a war, we will save North and South America from destruction. But if we enter an European war, Mexico and South America will be as much our enemies as the rest of the world.

Los Angeles, Cal. Guy E. Pierson

FOUNDATION IS DISHONEST

To the editor:

In answer to the letter titled "Chain Stores Again," signed by Charles Zuccar, of North Bergen, N. J., I wish to state that up to October 10, 1937, I worked for the largest chain grocery store in the United States, and probably the same concern for which he is working at present.

It is true that they sent out letters every morning instructing their men to be honest, but the foundation of the system is dishonest. They never let the manager know the amount of the first inventory when he takes charge; he never knows if he is over or under.

They take inventory once a month and discharge men for being short, but never for being over.

The writer says that chain stores do not concentrate wealth in the hands of a few, but I say that seven men at the head of this company drew $100,000 a year.

I believe that Mr. Huyge who wrote previously, can prove his contentions. I know that I can.

Marlboro, N. H. John F. Lohman

IT'S THE PEOPLE WHO PAY

To the editor:

I am deeply sympathetic with the poor Jewish people in Germany who are being boycotted in their very existence by the Hitler regime. But I have no sympathy for the Jewish leaders in this country who are continually sounding off about the situation. In fact, I am convinced that it is the terrible anti-German attitude of high ranking Jews in this country, that is responsible for much of the trouble inflicted upon the poor German members of their race.

Back in 1933 and 1934, who was it that was doing the persecuting? In January 1934, the Cologne Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution calling for the elimination of Jews in business. Whereupon the German government, *Mr. Hitler's government, passed a law forbidding the molesting of any Jews lawfully engaged in business.* Very specifically, the date was February 7, 1934.

While the German government was doing its best to protect Jewish business men against abuse from their fellow citizens in Germany, what were the Jewish business leaders in this country doing in regard to Germany?

The Federation of Jewish Women's organizations endorsed a boycott against all goods made in Germany, and Mayor La Guardia of New York supported it.

The American Jewish Congress inaugurated a drive against the Nazis and organized their youth division for the campaign.

Hearn's department store announced its boycott of all German-made goods, Feb. 1934; R. H. Macy, Gimbel Brothers, and the Woolworth stores announced their boycotts of all German goods, Mar. 1934; John Wanamaker announced that it had not bought a German-made article since November, 1933; and in April, the Kresge stores followed suit. It looks to me as if Mr. Hitler's Jewish boycott is not the first such action.

Similarly, will the Jewish intelligentia who are decrying the fact that Mr. Einstein's theories must go unheralded in Germany, kindly take a look into the past? If they do, they will recall, May 31, 1934, that J. Tenenbaum, chairman of the boycott committee of the American Jewish Congress urged 10,000 college students to refrain from buying German books of all kinds.

Incidentally, if our good citizens will go back a few years and read up on the facts, they will discover that the German boycott of 1933 and 1934 was not an American move at all but was originated, fostered and propagated by the Jewish leaders who are now squealing because Mr. Hitler hit back.

I repeat, it is the poor Jews in Germany who are paying the price for the mouthings of their subversive superiors both here and in Germany.

New York, N. Y. F. O. Mansky

URGES STUDY OF SINGLE TAX

To the editor:

I was pleased to see an advocacy of a homeopathic dose of single tax in the issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE for August 22.

If the people would study about the single tax, they would not be satisfied with a mere five year tax moratorium on building. Would it be justice to the present owners of real property who have for years been subjected to an unsound system, to declare a moratorium on new building?

Let us study the single tax, and work for a scientific system that would put every building mechanic to work every day the weather would permit even at high wages.

Chicago, Ill. Leo Brown

THE HANDS OF A FEW

To the editor:

Abraham Lincoln, on one occasion, wrote, "as a result of the Civil War, banking corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow . . . until wealth is accumulated in the hands of a few and the nation is destroyed." And our Holy Father writes: "it is patent in our day that wealth is accumulated in the hands of a few."

With wealth in the hands of the few, there is want in the hands of the many, empty of even the necessities of life. The weak, tiny hands of babes reaching in vain for nourishing life-giving food and drink—the sorrowing, despairing hands of wives and mothers in bleak, bare homes—the willing, eager hands of the fathers and sons cruelly nailed to the cross of unemployment. How like the sacred hands of our Savior—hands which had been busy doing good, which had gently touched the darkened eyes of the blind to give them sight—dear hands which had touched deaf ears and they heard, had given speech to dumb lips—yes, hands that even reached into the grave and pulled back the dead to life. But the hands of a few put an end to it by nailing those sacred hands to a cross, that they might work wonders no longer. And beneath the cross, the hands of a few shook gambler's dice for His garment.

Did our Holy Father and our martyred President have these thoughts in mind when they wrote their condemnation of the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few?

A Priest and War Veteran

Buffalo, N. Y.

CARRY HONEST ADVERTISING

To the Editor:

I have a little suggestion to make concerning our paper Social Justice. I hope you and Father Coughlin will give it some thought.

One of our readers suggested that Father should try and advertise the companies that give an annual wage. It would help pay some expense on our paper Social Justice. Then we could patronize these firms. We must buy so why not let us know who these firms are?

If Father is uncertain about this, let him ask his readers their opinion.

Mrs. James M. Carrigan.

Baltimore, Md.

SAYS PAPER SHOULD BE CHANGED

To the Editor:

A matter that concerns the good and welfare of our Social Justice magazine has been troubling me for some time. I have discussed the matter with most of my friends and customers. All are of the opinion that Social Justice needs an alteration.

Before giving my reasons for this statement, let us pick up a copy of Father Coughlin's Weekly Review. Here is one dated September 6, 1937. Look at that headline: "U.A.W. Board Control Wrested From Reds." And look at the picture: John Brophy, Homer Martin, and John L. Lewis, "unelected boss of the C.I.O., labor dictator of America, etc." No wonder strangers to Social Justice bought it and came back for the next issue!

An up-to-date headline is the first need. Your staff always did supply a good story. Then bring back "Eyes and Ears." You don't know how much we miss it—we feel deaf and blind, honest. And the Washington staff correspondent—bring him back with a page one "purge" story.

Mr. Editor, I ask that you submit these suggestions for changes in Social Justice to a vote. Let the subscribers decide. They, to me, are the real supporters of Social Justice.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Albert Nielson

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO HELP

To the Editor:

Our beloved teacher has made an appeal to all his followers for financial aid, and it is up to every one of us, rich and poor alike to respond. It would be a calamity at this time to fail him, just when he has accomplished so much.

If he can give so unstintingly of his time and strength to put over these broadcasts, we can surely give a little of our time and money to help. If each one would make an effort to secure only one new subscription, we would just doubly spread these truths of Father Coughlin's, which there is positively no hope of finding in the newspapers. Get busy readers, and get those subscriptions.

I have four to my credit and three more in the bag. Who will match me? Get busy, we have no time to lose.

Clarksburg, W. Va. Esther Stealey

ANOTHER PROLONGED CRISIS

To the Editor:

We fought a World War to "make the world safe for democracy," and again we are in the midst of a prolonged crisis, and restricted rations in this land of wealth. We are permitting our Government to borrow money from our infants in order that we may buy a crust of bread for our prolonged miserable existence.

The babies of today and of future generations will inherit a bankrupt nation rather than a wealthy nation as intended by our Constitution. If the same red blood flows through our veins as flowed through the veins of our forefathers, we may use ballots for our weapons rather than bullets as did our elders who fought for us.

In 1933 our banks were on the rocks, yet these same banks have since loaned to our Government about $20-billion, and this tremendous burden is the heritage which we will endow to our posterity. Lending and spending three billion last year, and four billions this year, and who knows how many next year, and continually adding the additional burden of interest to ourselves and our posterity is evidently the accepted program in this period of stupidity.

On the basis of our present program when we pay our debts we take credit from circulation and cause additional unemployment, or we default on our payments and are deprived of our wealth and security.

Milwaukee, Wis. G. W. Wynhoff

Which VOICE Do You Prefer?

COMMUNISTS PLAN TO RAISE $280,000

Party Campaign for $40,000 More Than Last Year Based on Membership Rise

AIMS AT BASIC INDUSTRIES

Organization Efforts in Farm Areas Also to Be Stressed in 'Anti-Reaction' Drive

With the most ambitious program in its history, the New York State Communist party announced plans yesterday to raise $280,000 for the organization's activities in the coming year. The drive, announced by Israel Amter, State chairman and candidate for Governor, at party headquarters, 35 East Twelfth Street, began yesterday and will continue until Jan. 21, which Communists observe as Lenin Memorial Day.

The amount sought is $40,000 more than the quota of last year, of which $180,000 was raised in the drive. With membership increased by half over last year, campaign plans call for increased quotas for all county and district organizations. The most significant percentage increase is in the up-State quota, which is $10,000. This is 100 per cent more than the 1937 quota.

The chief item of the budget is $112,000—40 per cent of the total amount—for the party organization. Next largest is $85,000 for The Daily Worker and next is $25,000 for concentration of organization efforts in the basic industries—the industries in which the party is weakest—and in the farm areas.

There will be an election campaign fund of $18,000, of which $7,500 will be spent for radio time. In convention laest May the party delegates dedicated the organization to throwing back "the forces of reaction," even to the extent of withdrawing Communist candidates to assist other liberal candidates, and the fund sought has been named an "anti-reactionary campaign fund."

NEW YORK TIMES

YOU have never seen Stalin, but his words are being dinned into your ears every day. You hear it when you read aloud a Moscow-inspired piece of Communist propaganda. You hear it in the siren-toned call of Communist organizers. You hear it from the motion picture screen; from the speaker of your radio. You hear it from trained leaders of youth congresses and "leagues for peace and democracy." Your children hear it from the lips of school and university teachers. YOU HEAR IT FROM SOME CHRISTIAN PULPITS!

Everywhere in America, the voice of Stalin—the summons to destruction!

There is another voice which comes from the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak. It is not whispering, insidious, demoniac; it thunders in periods of stark TRUTH. It beckons not to destruction and death; it cries out for a continuance of national life and liberty. It deceives not with hypocritical panaceas to the downtrodden; it demands social justice for all classes. It espouses not the base materialism of Karl Marx; it preaches the spirituality of Christ in human affairs.

The voice of Stalin is bruited through our country by the aid of millions of Russian rubles. The voice of Father Coughlin can come to you only through the co-operation of his friends.

That co-operation is needed now. There must be $100,000.00 in the Broadcasting Fund before November 1 in order that another successful season of discourses be assured.

That money must come in the $10, $20, $50 or $100 contributions of the well-to-do, or in the $1, $2, or $5 donations of those less fortunate. BUT IT MUST COME. If you have not yet done your part in this momentous work, please ask yourself NOW—

Which voice do you prefer?

Photo by—Acme

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1938-39 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $ ..... which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on September 15 and October 15.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

City or Town ..... State .....

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father C

PURGE SCORE

PURGEES 9 NEW DEAL 0

WINNERS

GILLETTE (Iowa)
VAN NUYS (Indiana)
LONERGAN (Connecticut)
ADAMS (Colorado)
CLARK (Missouri)
SMITH (South Carolina)
McCARRAN (Nevada)
TYDINGS (Maryland)
GEORGE (Georgia)

SENATOR WALTER F. GEORGE OF GEORGIA

ANOTHER Victory! The crowd roars as George goes through with the ball, and the gun is sounded—leaving the score 9 to 0 in favor of the purgees at the end of the half.

The first half of the game is over—the game between the Senatorial Mustangs and the Roosevelt Yes-Men.

When the line-up of candidates was being considered after Congress LXXV had adjourned, the White House incumbent listed the nine Senators whose removal from the Congressional roster would further the cause of the new American fascism, better known as New Deal "Liberalism."

Senators Adams, Clark, Lonergan, Van Nuys, Gillette, Smith, McCarran, Tydings and George were scheduled for political elimination—branded as *persona non grata* in New Deal circles.

The last purgee to come through puffing but victorious, despite unpenalized interference, is Walter F. George, the Georgian Senator who had, perhaps, a tougher fight than any New Deal victim excepting Tydings of Maryland. With two votes against the fascistic reorganization bill and one against court packing to his credit, Senator George went into the primary battle wearing "as a badge of honor" the allied opposition of the New Deal, the Communist Party, and the C.I.O., and emerged—a winner.

As the candidates proceed into campaigns for the November elections, the odds in favor of the purgees are increasing.

Will they come through again in the "second half," or will a "liberal" disposition of dole dollars buy off the referee just when the home team is fighting toward victory?

Only John Q. Public knows. HE'S THE REFEREE!

THE MAN OF THE WEEK

MICHAEL MANCHIN
7527 RICHMOND
DETROIT MICH
3-9

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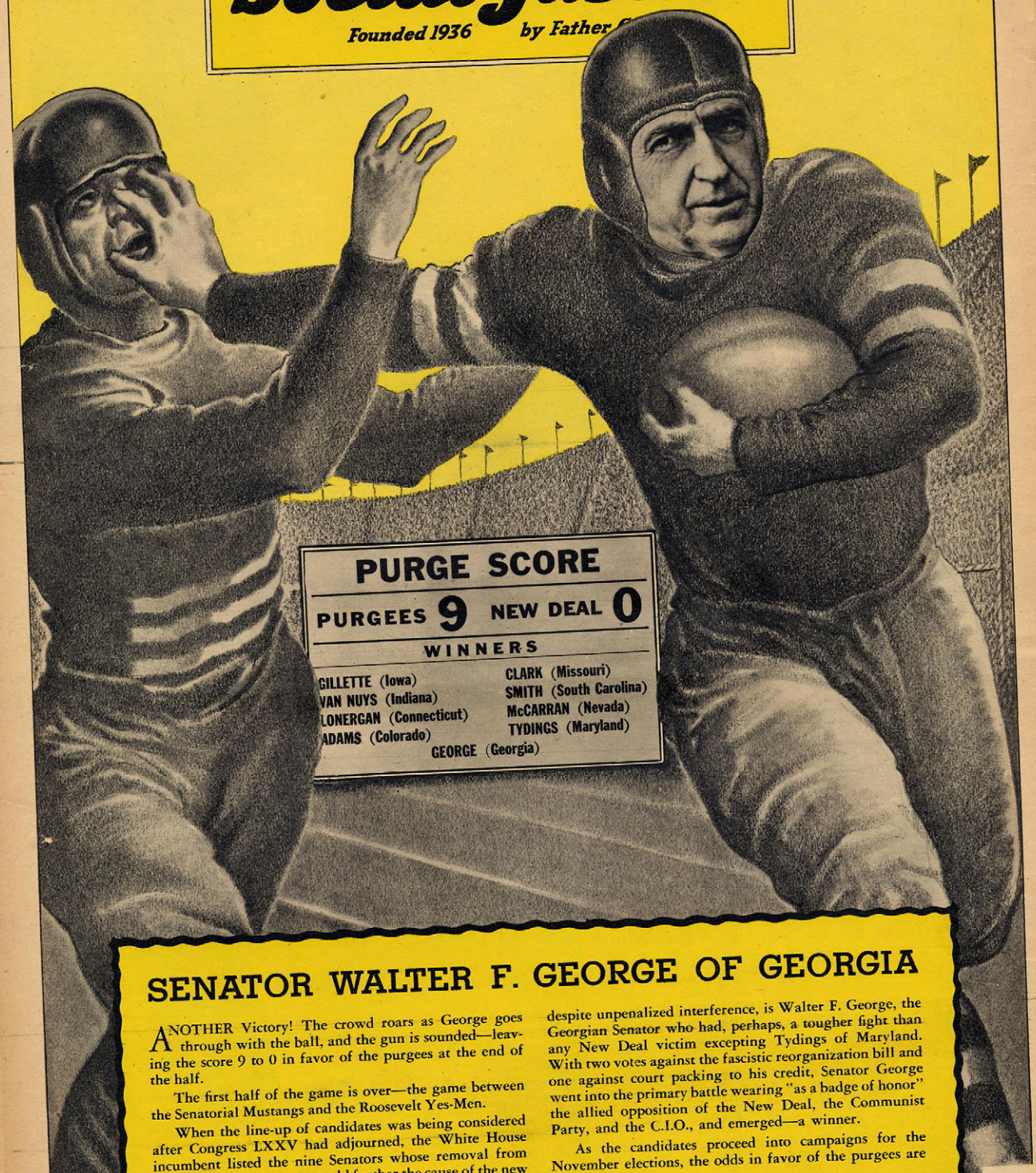
NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father C



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THE MAN OF THE WEEK

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